THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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LAWYERS.

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R. DUDLEY FRAYSER, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds of the following States for the State of Tennessee:

Alabama,	Indiana,	Maryland,
Arkansas,	Iowa,	Michigan,
Florida,	Kentucky,	Minnesota,
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Illinois,	Massachusetts,	Missouri,
Kansas,	Maine,	Nebraska,
New York,	Ohio,	Pennsylvania,
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And other States. de20 1m

ALBERT PIKE. ROBERT W. JOHNSON

Pike & Johnson,

COUNSELLORS,

SOLICITORS AND ADVOCATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS FIRM, ESTABLISHED AT WASHington, (Office, 217 F Street), will attend to all cases that may be entrusted to them, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and Court of Claims; and also to the recovery of claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress and in the Departments.

The senior member has been a practising lawyer for thirty-two years, and is a member of the bars of the Supreme Courts of Arkansas, Louisiana and the United States. The junior, bred a lawyer, was long a Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States, and familiar with the modes of transacting business in the Departments.

The senior, retaining his residence at Memphis, will also, as one of the firm of PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE, attend to cases in the Supreme Courts of Arkansas and Tennessee, and in the United States Courts and Chancery Court at Memphis. nov21 tf

CHAS. A. CHOATE,

COUNSELOR AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Bankruptcy,

Nos. 270 Second Street, and 450 Main St.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

☞ My duties as Counsel for the General Assignee have led me to make the *Practice in Bankruptcy a Specialty.* nov12 1m

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I have a Tract of Land, 40 acres, near the Old State Line road, five miles from Memphis, well improved, with a good young Orchard of Peaches, Apples, Pears and Cherries, an extra fine Well of Water, which I wish to sell for cash. This place is in an excellent neighborhood, near Mr. J. J. Smith and Geo. C. Holmes. Inquire on the premises, or of Norment & Graves, No. 4 Howard's Row.

de8 1m issued by ROBT. W. NORMENT.

NOTICE.

AN election will be held by the Stockholders of the Merchants National Bank, at the banking house, on MONDAY, January 25, 1869, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., to elect Nine Directors for said Bank for the ensuing year.

de24 1m H. A. PARTEE, Cashier.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between C. W. Sturdivant, J. A. Nevills and F. G. Lawhorn, under the firm name of C. W. STURDIVANT & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual agreement. C. W. Sturdivant having purchased of the entire interest of the retiring partners, will continue the Grocery and Commission Business at the old stand, No 182 Front Street. He alone is authorized to wind up the affairs of the late firm, and is responsible for the liabilities of said firm. C. W. STURDIVANT,

J. A. NEVILLS,
F. G. LAWHORN.

January 1, 1869. jal

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the DeSoto Insurance and Trust Company of Memphis, that there will be an election held at the office of the Company

On Monday, January 11, 1869,

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors for the ensuing year. J. G. LONSDALE,

jal Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in Jacksonport, Jackson county, Arkansas, until the first day of January, 1869, for the erection of a BRICK COURT HOUSE, with iron window caps and sills, iron cornice, stairways and balconies, slate and tin roof. The size of said building 50 by 70 feet, with center projections on each side and end, of two by fifteen feet, carried up with dormitories; to be two stories high, with mansard or French roof, belfry and dome.

Plan and specifications can be seen at this office. Three annual payments, to be made according to the progress of the work, and the house is to be completed by the first of January, 1870, and the payments to be made according to the reports of the Internal Improvement Commissioner to the court.

BILEY KINMAN,
dec2 1m Sheriff of Jackson County, Ark.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the German National Bank of Memphis that there will be an Election held at the Banking House on

Tuesday, January 12th, 1869,

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., for the purpose of choosing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

de31 td MARTIN GRIFFIN, Cashier.

Notice.

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the firms of Matthews, Judson & Co., and Judson & Co., to the remaining partners, I am no longer a member thereof. They assume all the indebtedness of said firms, and are alone authorized to collect the indebtedness due the same.

R. G. MATTHEWS.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1868.

The business of said firms will continue as heretofore by the undersigned, remaining partners, under the name and style of JUDSON & CO., who assume the liabilities of said firms, and who alone are authorized to collect the indebtedness due the same.

A. R. JUDSON,
T. H. JUDSON,
J. C. ALEXANDER.

Memphis, November 28, 1868.

In retiring from said firms I respectfully recommend them to the patronage of my friends.

nov29 1m R. G. MATTHEWS.

Ledger, Bulletin and Post copy.

Four Plantations for Sale or Rent.

THREE Plantations, containing about 800 acres each, together with stock, corn, fodder, implements, etc., on same. These farms are situated about twenty miles from Memphis, near Pleasant Hill, DeSoto county, Mississippi. The other farm contains about 1500 acres, and is situated in Ashley county, Arkansas. For terms apply to me, near Pleasant Hill, Miss.

T. MAXWELL.

Refer to E. M. Apperson & Co. and Taylor & Rand, Memphis, Tenn. de24 1m

INFORMATION TO PLANTERS.

WE have on hand a consignment of the celebrated DICKSON "SELECT COTTON SEED," which we offer for sale in lots to suit the Planter. This Seed, the most prolific in use, has been known to yield on an average TWO BALES TO THE ACRE. The staple is very superior, and sample stalks may be seen at our office. We respectfully invite the attention of the planting community and the trade generally to the great superiority of this Seed.

☞ Circulars sent to address free.

de24 1m N. CORONNA CO.

OGEECHEE.

Report of Gen. Sibley upon the Negro Riots.

He Takes the Negro Statements for Granted.

The following telegram was received in Philadelphia January 4th:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT GEORGIA,
SAVANNAH, January 4, 1869.

To Maj.-Gen. G. G. Meade:

I have the honor to report my arrival at this place, and to report the following statement of Col. Williams:

The troubles on the Ogeechee are confined to the Middleton and Lucas plantations. Middleton accused the negroes of stealing rice, and got a warrant to arrest them. The Sheriff applied for the military to make the arrest, but was refused, and was furnished with a copy of the circular of September 25, 1865, for his information. He went with two deputies to make the arrest, but got frightened at the negroes assembling and ran off. He then called for a posse, and went with 120 men. When they got near the station they saw a boy about fourteen years old, and shot him through the leg. They saw some other negroes at a station, and ordered them to give up their arms. The negroes ran and they fired on them, wounding two or three. All this time the Sheriff was in the cars, away from the posse. They were advised to return to the city, which they did. The citizens then called a meeting and organized three battalions, commanded by Generals and Colonels, etc. They have enlisted from five hundred to eight hundred men, and are still organizing. I ordered Maj. Perkins to go out and see the negroes, and went with him myself. We arrived at night, and found the negroes very much frightened, but when we made known our intention not to trouble them they became pacified, and gave us their side of the question. We found the newspaper accounts totally incorrect. There were about fifty men there. Three guns, one bayonet and a stick were all the arms I saw, and if they had any others, we would have seen them. There are no fortifications and no hostile demonstrations, than to watch for their own safety. The negroes for whom warrants were issued, were anxious to come in and surrender themselves, and wanted to come with us, but were afraid to come alone, for fear of being fired on. They denied having resisted the posse, and I think they tell the truth. I remained with them all night and made arrangements for them to come in to-night and surrender themselves to the Sheriff. Under the military protection they are to come in to-night, as they are afraid to come in by day light. To-day the Sheriff reported officially that he could not enforce the law, and called upon the military to do it. I think no more troops will be required here at present. An official report will be sent to the Department headquarters.

(Signed) C. C. SIBLEY,
Brig.-General U. S. Army.

COMMERCE.

The Effect of Radicalism upon American Commerce.

From the Philadelphia Age.]

Radical reconstruction has proved fatal to American commerce. Our shipyards are deserted, and in all the large seaports of the country the decrease of the number of American vessels coming and going is painfully visible. Reports from the commercial bureau show ninety-eight foreign steamers plying between the United States and ports in Europe, and 106 foreign steamers sailing between the United States, Atlantic and Gulf ports, and thirty American steamers. From June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1868, the decrease in American tonnage is 1,221,503 tons; our total tonnage has fallen off in that time from 5,539,812 to 4,318,309. We barely hold our own in regard to small vessels—the falling off is from 105 barks and ships in 1861 to 69 in 1868. In the mean time, Great Britain gains as we lose in foreign ships and travel by them. The increase is most marked. Thus it was that in 1859, when the European and North American Railway was proposed, to shorten the transit between New York and London, two lines of steamers, or only two steamers per week, at that time crossed the Atlantic. In 1867, the number of weekly steamers, American and European, increased to seventeen each way, carrying over 200,000 passengers a year. In 1864, 135,319 crossed by steamers, 30,303 eastward, 105,014 coming westward—showing that 60 000 at least were first-class passengers that year. Estimating the number of these passengers at 100 000 per year, and dividing those by one-half, it gives 50,000 through passengers yearly, or eighty passengers daily each way upon this line, from Portland to Halifax, for the 313 business days of the year, a greater through business than on any other line of equal extent in the world. These facts stare Radical legislators in the face, and yet they act for party alone, and make no effort to reunite the nation, invigorate trade, and thus build up afresh the commercial marine of the country.

HEART-SICKENING.

One Hundred and Forty Horses Burned in a Stable.

A few days ago a livery stable was burned in New York city, destroying a hundred and forty horses. The *Sun* of the 1st thus describes the terrible scene:

The fire burned fiercely, and the flames shot high into the heavens, brilliantly illuminating the whole region, and carrying vast flakes of light burning material in all directions for blocks away. When the smothered, subdued fire in the basement burst into flame, it seemed instantly to fill the entire building, feeding upon the very inflammable material that was so plentiful in its course, jumping with lightning-like rapidity from floor to floor, laughing at all efforts to stay its wild career, and driving with precipitate haste all human beings from its immediate vicinity. Then arose that second and more painful and heart-sickening scene on the ground floor, where were fifty more horses—the choice of the stables—high-bred, aristocratic horses, whose value in some instances was computed by the thousands of dollars; elegant carriage horses, used to the smooth, well-kept roads of the Central Park; gentlemen's select saddle horses, familiar only with the gentlest exercise, and a few less select hack horses. But the fury of the flames recognized no difference in these condemned animals, which, indeed, were only reserved for a more horrible death than their plebian friends who were smothered in the basement. And as the flames flew along from stall to stall, catching on the hay in the mangers, and feeding on the extra bedding of clean straw, which common horses may not enjoy, the panic-stricken beasts fairly shrieked in their agony, and tearing from their fastenings, dashed about in the wildest fury, now huddling together where the flames were brightest, roaring, kicking, moaning, sobbing, then overcome with pain, dashing away to another equally bright column of flame, to meet with only more exquisite torture; while all the time the fire-fiend danced and laughed, roaring with delight at the havoc he was creating. Horrible, indeed, was the scene to those who could give no assistance to the perishing beasts; and great was the relief to those pitying gazers as one after another of the animals succumbed to the inevitable, and fell to rise no more. Truly it was a great mercy that the fire burned so rapidly, and this more speedily terminated the agony of the poor helpless brutes.

—A strong Fenian demonstration took place in Cork New Year's Day.

BROWNLOW.

Withdrawal of the "Senior Editor" from Editorial Life.

The Governor's Valedictory—"If Ye have Tears, Prepare to Shed them Now."

From the Knoxville Press & Herald of the 7th.]

In the Knoxville *Whig* of yesterday (the 6th) it is formally announced that the paper will pass into the hands of T. Haws & Co., a new company, on the 1st day of February next, at which time the publication of a daily and weekly is promised. The proprietors say they "are not disposed to boast of what they expect to do," but they are inclined to the opinion that "the *seven* gentlemen comprising the company will be able to sustain first class papers."

It is further announced that T. Haws is constituted "the General Superintendent and will manage the business affairs of the office. Dr. Thomas H. Pearne has been elected by the company as political, religious and general editor. Wm. Rule has been employed as the local editor." Except, therefore, in the acquisition of new proprietors, the change in the paper is more nominal than real, as it is understood that the *company's* "political, religious and general editor" has been on duty, lo, these many months. Capt. Rule, for a year or more past, has sustained the relation of local editor to the *Whig*, and, in that capacity, as well as in his personal associations and conduct, we have ever found him an agreeable, courteous and accommodating gentleman.

"The 'Senior Editor' delivers a characteristic valedictory to his readers. It needed not his signature to attest its genuineness. Here it is:

EDITORIAL FAREWELL.

"The *Whig*, a journal I have edited for the last thirty years, now passes into other and more able and vigorous hands. As a member of the new company owning the office, I shall feel a deep interest in the success of the enterprise, and will do all in my power to promote its success. In reviewing my long and eventful career as an editor, I have this to say, that had I my life to live over, I would pursue the same course I have pursued, ONLY MORE SO. If in past life I have been violent on some occasions, my apology is, that like the Apostle Paul, on many occasions I have fought with "Beasts at Ephesus." In taking my leave of many of my readers, I will remind them that before they were born their parents were subscribers of mine. I have, however, the consolation to know that I have always taught both parents and children to hold fast to the forms of sound doctrines; and in defending them I have invariably uttered the words of truth and soberness. My friends, I wish every possible success in the undertakings of life. Of my enemies I have no favors to ask, but am willing to let by-gones be by-gones.

"W. G. BROWNLOW."

How happy must that man be, and in what sweet Christian fellowship must he have lived with his fellow-man, who, upon laying aside his editorial armor and reviewing all the personal, official and political incidents of a long life spent in tumultuous strife with the "beasts of Ephesus" and the "world, the flesh and the devil" at large, can thus complacently and self-approvingly withdraw from the scene of his conflicts! Happy, happy, thrice happy man!

ALASKA.

Report from Gen. H. W. Halleck

The official report of Gen. Henry W. Halleck, commanding the military division of the Pacific, gives very interesting statistics in reference to the Department of Alaska, which is under the command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, with headquarters at Sitka. The area of Alaska is estimated at 578 000 square miles with a population of 2500 whites and 60 000 half-breeds and Indians. The force of United States soldiers in charge of the Department consists of six companies—five of artillery and one of infantry. The military posts are six in number, to-wit: Forts Kodiak, Kenay, Koutznou, Wrangell, Tongass and Sitka. The native population is divided into four nations: the Koloschians or Stikeens, who inhabit the islands and coast from latitude 54° 40', to the mouth of the Atna or Copper river; the Kenaians, who occupy the country north of Copper river and west of the Rocky Mountains, including the peninsula of Kena, between Cook's Inlet and Prince William's Sound; the Aleutians, who inhabit the Aleutian Schoumagin and Kodiak Islands, the peninsula of Alaska, and the country bordering on Bristol Bay; the Esquimaux, who inhabit the coasts of Behring's Sea and of the Arctic Ocean, and the interior country north, and including the northern branches of Youkon river. These nations are sub divided into numerous tribes and families, named principally from their places of residence and resort. The natives are generally well disposed to the whites, and peaceable, except the Koloschian nation, who plunder the cargoes of wrecked vessels and sometimes murder the crews. The Koloschians also inhabit the northern islands and coasts of British Columbia, and are called Stikeens by the English settlers.

GREELEY.

What He Thinks of the Southern People and Our Industry.

[The New York *Tribune*, in a long article on the present political situation, pays the following high compliment to the people of the South. We do not concede that there is that amount of ignorance among "the common masses" that the article of the *Tribune* would seem to imply; though there is a plenty, for the cause of good government, especially when to that of the white population shall be added the millions of negroes who have been converted from slaves into rulers, by the policy of Mr. Greeley:

"There is much to admire in the domestic habits of the middle and even of the upper classes of the Southern people, and this is most admired by those who, by a residence, have learned what those habits are. We refer to their simplicity, hospitality, and natural kindness of heart. Perhaps there is no portion of the Caucasian race so little elevated above what daily concerns the common masses of mankind, either by fortune or station, or whose native goodness is less obscured by the fashions and manners of the day. When wealth, education, and whatever modern progress is capable of bestowing, shall come to these people, mainly as a fruit of present and future endeavors, may these amiable traits be retained, that the American people may be taught, if it be capable of learning so much, that the greatest happiness arises from uniting an intelligent regard for the common affairs of life with learning and skill."

SOUTHERN INDUSTRY.

The New York *Tribune*, in congratulating the country on the close of the angry discussions which have kept up a perpetual strife for some years, with the assurance that the Southern States will enter upon a career of peace and the highest prosperity after the 4th of March next, concludes as follows:

"In the turmoil of the past three years industry at the South has so nearly held its own that nothing more serious than poverty has resulted, even to the suffering class. From the present year the South, as a whole, comes out better than in many former years of peace. Having raised all its own food it has not consumed the cotton crop in advance, as formerly, but will net a substantial profit on the year's industry. A better condition of the South than was ever before known will be inaugurated during the coming year. Our incoming President, in the course of his four years' tour through the Southern States, won the respect, though he did not enjoy the hospitality, of the Southern people. We believe he will continue to deserve it. Freedom, peace, and that security to capital and prosperity to industry which result therefrom, will speedily cover the wasted fields of Virginia with the cultivation and wealth of New York, and make of Georgia a more genial and sunny Ohio. Texas will arise from her rags and vermin and bound forward like the young and giant Iowa of the Northwest, and the mountains of Tennessee will form the Pennsylvania of the South. These great changes are not to be the slow growth of years. No moss will gather in the path of the great march of emigration southward."

MURDER.

Review of the Twitchell Trial.

The Character and Means of His Defense.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Since the Twitchell case first went into court, not one word of comment has been published in these columns. Whatever mention has been made of the matter has been confined to the simple reports of the evidence and the proceedings. The reasons for this reserve exist no longer, so far as George S. Twitchell, jr., is concerned, for he has been pronounced guilty of the murder of Mrs. Hill, by a jury of his own choice. In the entire propriety and justice of this verdict the jury have the support of this community. It has been said that the verdict was heard with surprise. It may have been so received in some, but it was a surprise because of the fear that had gained some foothold, that the murderer would be enabled to escape, a fear that was excited by the very extraordinary circumstances and surroundings of the defense. But as to the justice of the verdict, there was but little difference of opinion outside of the very few persons who had become vehement and active partisans of as cold blooded, cruel and cowardly a murderer as ever stood in the dock. The victim was a feeble old woman; she was lying asleep in the security of her own home, with no one in the house but her own daughter and that daughter's husband, on both of whom she had showered kindnesses of which she had and from both of whom she ought, therefore, to have been secure from all earthly harm. This feeble old woman, thus sleeping in the confident security of home and kindred, was murdered, and all the circumstances pointed out her son-in-law so clearly and conclusively as the immediate agent in the murder, as to leave no doubt of his guilt on any unbiased mind.

The murder was so brutal, so unnatural, so cowardly, that it might well be supposed that *all* men would have been satisfied to stand aloof from a prisoner with such hideous surroundings, and leave him severally alone, in the hands of his counsel, and under those protections of the law which our institutions guarantee to the vilest malefactor. There was never the slightest danger that his rights to a fair trial under the law would not be accorded. He had able and industrious counsel, and neither our people nor our judges nor our public prosecutor thirst for human blood. There was no aspect of Twitchell's case calculated to elicit the slightest spark of genuine sympathy, but, on the contrary, there was everything in it to excite and to justify instinctive abhorrence for the man and his alleged crime; and this was the instinctive feeling of the great body of the men and women of this city. Yet, as the trial went on, it appeared that there were *some* men who were willing to become the apologists and partisans of Twitchell, notwithstanding his repulsive surroundings. They showed themselves to be quite a party—few in numbers, it is true, when compared with the whole community—but still a well defined party, eager to make a case for Twitchell, and active in picking up and using to the best advantage every stray word or hint floating about the lobbies of the courtroom, the cigar shops, the eating saloons and the drinking houses. Some of them were loud in their talk and ready to back their talk with their money in the shape of bets.

These men could see nothing in the case but a forensic struggle between the opposing counsel; they forgot that their action was making *traffic of murder*; that their work was of a kind to show every murderously inclined villain in Philadelphia that he could kill with impunity old or young, man or woman, mother, father, wife or child, if he could manage to get such a party of apologists and champions at his back. There were witnesses who seem to be animated by a strange zeal, considering the character of the case. Some of these have the mortification of knowing that the jury preferred to believe the plain and damning facts, instead of the crude speculations of the various experimenters. It would be difficult to imagine anything more damaging to a part of the medical faculty, than the abortive effort to assail the testimony of Dr. Levis—an effort which did not in the least impeach his evidence, but which *did* demonstrate the weakness of all his assailants, and the painful ignorance of at least one of them.

As for the trial itself, it was not only fair to the prisoner, but more than fair. There were occasions when the Court would have been justified in administering severe reprimand to counsel for the defence. He had the advantage of all sorts of testimony, and of some things that were not in evidence at all. The trial turned, however, on the blood sprinkled shirt. Twitchell's counsel might have been able to account for the blood on the garments which he had on his person when he helped to carry the murdered body of his mother-in-law into the house, but the sprinkles on his shirt, which he *did not have on* at that time, could not be so explained away. The spots on the wall, the gas fixtures, the table top, the sofa, showed that the blood had been thrown in spurts or sprinkles, either from the ruptured arteries of the murdered woman or from the brandishing of the murderous weapon, and showed also from their position that the murderer himself must have received some of the sprinkles on his person. Whoever stood there at the head of that sofa must have been spotted by that deadly shower, and Twitchell was so spotted on all his garments, including the shirt which *he did not have on* when he helped to carry the body into the house. That "red stain" was directed by the unerring hand of the Avenger of blood—by that All-seeing Eye which was on the murderer when no human eye but his own saw his crime. That blood-sprinkled shirt became to him the shirt of Nessus, fatal to the wearer, and which could not be shaken off.

This community owes to the court and jury that tried this Twitchell case, and to the District Attorney and his assistants, who prosecuted it, a lasting debt of gratitude. Never were judges more impartial between a prisoner and the laws he had outraged; never was a prisoner more persistently defended, in the face of appalling evidence; never were prosecuting officers hedged about by such thwarting and embarrassing circumstances. That they convicted the murderer is due to the energy, the unceasing vigilance and the great ability which Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Hagert brought to bear upon the case. On Friday night, when the verdict of "guilty" was rendered, human life was infinitely more safe in Philadelphia than if that jury had disagreed; and it is that much safer to-day.

—Years ago, our ears were charmed with strains of the "Swedish Nightingale" and the "Black Swan," and now we are to be treated to those of a "Hauck."—*Punch.*

WASHBURNE'S TRICKS.

The Lopez Side of the Late Paraguayan Difficulty.

The Chicago *Times* tells us that it has received a pamphlet entitled "*Une Question du Droit des Gens—M. Washburne, ex-Minister des Etats Unis a l' Assomption, et la Conspiration Paraguayanne*," which may be freely rendered: A question of the rights of nations, and Minister Washburne's connection with the Paraguayan conspiracy. The pamphlet is anonymous, but bears the imprint of Dubuisson & Co., 5 Rue Coq-Heron, Paris. It is thus abstracted and rendered into English by the *Times:*

In unraveling the web of difficulty in which Washburne became entangled, the French writer proves the existence of an extensive conspiracy, formed about the very person of Lopez, and in which Brazil was the principal and Washburne the agent. For acting as the agent of a power to conspire against another to which he was officially accredited and with which he resided, Washburne must have had a motive. This motive, as elicited by the French writer, is highly disgraceful to the character of the American Minister. Even the purest of motives would constitute no excuse for a foreign Minister to conspire against a government to which he is accredited as the representative of a friendly power.

This actuating motive, in the case of our Minister, is forcibly but politely explained by the writer. He proceeds to state that the policy of Brazil is very like that of Philip of Macedonia, who relied for victory over his enemies more upon gold than upon the valor of his legions. He instances some cases of corruption that occurred in forming the triple alliance against Paraguay, and then cites later cases, in which Caxias, the Brazilian commander, has endeavored to purchase the surrender of the Paraguayan leaders. This peculiarity in the character of Brazil and its Generals serves, in the view of the writer to explain the reasons why Mr. Washburne became involved in a conspiracy to overthrow Lopez. He was, in fact, bought. It was a certain number of Spanish dollars which procured his adhesion to the Brazilian cause, and his services in the labor of organizing a conspiracy against Lopez.

To carry out this plan, he seems to have had abundant facilities. He procured for himself, by virtue of his position, the privilege of passing at will from the headquarters of Lopez to those of Caxias, the Brazilian commander. The conspirators were Paraguayans, who feared that their small and secluded State would not be able to withstand the three powerful countries arrayed against it, and which had all the ports of the world open to them for the supply of war material; and of such Argentine and Brazilian refugees as had fled to Paraguay, and who hoped, by overthrowing Lopez, to gain amnesty from their respective governments. Prominent among these was Washburne, who organized the forces of the conspirators and conveyed their plans to Caxias. Upon one occasion, he took the latter, plans of the Paraguayan position, and a map of the routes by which its weaker portions could be reached—an infamous bit of treason, which was only defeated by the suspicions of Lopez, who at once changed his position.

We have not space to follow the charges made against Washburne, but only to add that his complaint of a forcible violation of the rights of asylum by Lopez is shown to be entirely untrue. Washburne refused to leave Asuncion when Lopez, to defeat the plans of the conspirators, determined to evacuate that place and remove the capital to a safer locality. Moreover, he gave diplomatic protection to his co-conspirators, against whom warrants had been issued by the judicial tribunal. The men Bliss and Masterman, about whose arrest Washburne makes so much clamor, were both in the conspiracy, were both in the employ of the Paraguayan government, and hence not entitled to diplomatic protection.

We think enough has been shown by this French writer to prove that Washburn should be stripped of his diplomatic armour and sent back to Paraguay to be tried for conspiracy. All his outcry, since his return, is for the purpose of directing attention from his misdeeds, and with a view of creating sympathy in favor of monarchial Brazil and the tripple alliance in the war against the gallant little republic of Paraguay.

KU-KLUX.

Encounter Between Them and the Negroes of Shelbyville.

NASHVILLE, January 4.—In Shelbyville, Bedford county, a bloody fight occurred on Saturday night between a body of Ku-Klux and a lot of negroes, in which at least one of the former was mortally wounded. From the accounts received it appears that a few days previous persons in Shelby ville were notified that the Ku-Klux would soon visit the place. The negroes, getting wind of the visit from the ghostly Klan and fearing for the safety of their schoolhouse, had congregated in large numbers on the evening in question. The mask-ed marauders, to the number of about twenty, all mounted and spurred, dashed into town on three different roads about eight o'clock in the morning, and immediately both parties met on the square and commenced an indiscriminate firing with pistols. Which party commenced the shooting is not known, but at the end of the fusilade there were ten riderless horses scampering around town, and the impression was that there were many Ku Klux placed *hors du combat*, while it was positively ascertained that one was mortally wounded. The negro casualties were but slight.

It is said the Ku-Klux party was composed of men and boys ranging from fifteen to twenty years of age, irresponsible scapegraces, who will not be restrained in their deviltry. It is proper to state that almost every ex-rebel in Shelbyville unqualifiedly denounced the doings of the masked youngsters—some even going so far as to urge an expedition to pursue and bring them to punishment. Maj. Joy, an ex-Confederate officer, carried his indignation so far that some of the Klan, it is said, burned his barn, containing a number of cattle. An anti-Ku Klux meeting, mainly composed of ex-rebels, was held at Columbus on Monday, at which resolutions were adopted severely condemning the Ku-Klux and their operations. The general sentiment throughout the State appears to be that, while the burdens of the disfranchised masses are grievous and hard to be borne, it is wrong and impolitic to seek redress in the way marked out by the Ku-Klux.

GEORGIA.

United States Troops for Savannah.

The Atlanta *Constitution* of Tuesday says that companies D and C, 16th United States Infantry, have left that city for Savannah. Gen. Sibley accompanied the troops to the Forest City, no doubt with the view of ascertaining for himself the precise condition of affairs. We also learn that two other companies of the 16th United States Infantry were ordered from Augusta to Savannah yesterday morning. The Macon *Journal and Messenger*, of yesterday says: "Gen. C. C. Sibley, commanding the United States troops in this State, with five commissioned officers and three hundred men, passed through this city yesterday morning, from Atlanta, en route to Savannah, to put down the black Ku-Kluxes who have been showing the people down there what Radical "peace" means.

THE UNION BANK OF NASHVILLE.

A Resume of its Career and Winding Up.

The Nashville *Banner* of Wednesday has a resume of the history of the Union Bank of that city, which, along with kindred institutions, made a final winding up of its affairs on the 31st ult., according to an act of the Legislature passed in 1866. It says:

The Union Bank commenced operations March 15, 1833, in the building at the southwest corner of College and Union streets, now occupied by the National Savings Company. The buildings now known as the Bank of Tennessee and the Bank of the Union, were erected and occupied by this corporation during its active existence. They remain to this day among the most attractive architectural features of Nashville.

From March 15, 1833, to the day when it was put in liquidation, the Union Bank issued notes to the amount of *thirty three million dollars.* No wonder that its credit has always stood so high, when we come to consider how fully and faithfully its obligations have been canceled. At the time the assignment was made in July, 1865, its notes were still in circulation to the amount of $1,800,000. Of this there has been redeemed, *dollar for dollar*, to December 31, 1868, the sum of $1,670,635. These notes were committed to the flames last Saturday in the presence of many of the financial gray heads of Nashville. Fortunately for our readers we have at present neither the time nor space to indulge in such reflections are are so *apropos* to this suggestive holocaust.

It will be seen that $129,365 of the notes are still outstanding. This arises either from the fault or the misfortune of the holders. For two years past the Cashier, Joseph W. Allen, Esq., has made publication in the daily papers of Nashville, Memphis and Knoxville, to the effect that the redemption of all notes not presented before December 31, 1868, would be forever barred. He also issued 1000 circulars to the same effect, and sent them on two different occasions to every Postmaster in Tennessee and the adjoining States.

Doubtless a large proportion of the outstanding notes have been lost or destroyed, but as to whether the remainder can be really barred, will have to engage the attention of the lawyers, many of whom doubt the validity of this provision of the law. The question will come up at the April term of the Chancery Court—the bank being now "in Chancery"—until which time holders of the undredeemed issue will have to possess their souls in patience. The directors have at present no power to act in the matter.

INSURANCE.

Statement of the Condition

—OF THE—

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE

Insurance Company.

—ON THE—

1st Day of November, 1868

The Name of the Company is

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,

It is Located in Hartford, Connecticut.

Being a purely Mutual Company, it has no Capital Stock.

The assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in hands of agents and other persons	$ 150,776 52
Real estate unencumbered	148,248 01
United States bonds, par value	3,007,000 00
State of Connecticut, par value	1,000,000 00
City of Evansville, Ind	15,000 00
City of Toledo, Ohio	20,000 00
Bank and railroad stocks owned by Co.) pany	62,205 00
Loans on bond and mortgage, being first liens on unencumbered real estate, worth double the amount loaned	6,662,454 81
Debts otherwise secured	240,065 00
Debts for premiums, notes bearing interest	9,186,139 98
All other securities, including premiums in hands of agents and trustees	601,891 25
Total assets	$21,094,920 60

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$336,250 00
Losses unadjusted	50,000 00
All claims for dividends against the Company and dividends not due, estimated	300,000 00
Total liabilities	$ 86,250 00
The largest amount insured in one risk	$25,000 00
Amount in other Companies, unlimited.	
Amount in any one block,	"

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
County of Hartford. }

Guy R. Phelps, President, and Woolbridge S. Olmsted, Secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bonafide owner of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual cash capital, invested in State and United States stocks and bonds, or in bonds and mortgages of real estate unencumbered, and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and that they are the above described officers of said Insurance Company.

GUY R. PHELPS, President.
W. S. OLMSTED, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the 30th day of November, 1868.

GEO. S. GILMAN, Notary Public.

Know all men by these presents, that the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., do hereby authorize Benjamin F. White, Jr., Attorney in the State of Tennessee, for and on behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, whether mesne or final in any action or proceeding against said Company in any of the Courts of said State of Tennessee, and it is hereby admitted and agreed that such service of the process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf the same as if served upon said Company according to the laws and practice of said state, or of any other State, and all claims or rights of error by reason of the manner of such service is hereby expressly waived and relinquished.

Witness our hands and the seal of the Company, this the 30th day of November, 1868.

GUY R. PHELPS, President.
W. S. OLMSTED, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, TENN., December 12, 1868. }

I certify that the foregoing is a copy of the original statement of the Company now on file in my office.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, January 1, 1869. }

I, G. W. Blackburn, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that Carpenter & White, Agents of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases; wherefore, said Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Shelby county, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller of Tennessee.

CARPENTER & WHITE,

Agents,

45 Madison Street,

ja4 Kit William's Block.

IMPORTED DIRECT BY

B. J. SEMMES & CO.

Irving Block, No. 254 Second Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

M. MAGEVNEY, Late of A. Vaccaro & Co.

J. W. ROGAN, Late of A. J. Roach & Co.

MAGEVNEY & ROGAN,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

320 FRONT STREET, - MEMPHIS, TENN.

COTTON---COMMISSION

J. W. DICKINSON, W. W. WILLIAMS. DR. R. F. DICKINSON.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)

COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission & Produce Merch'ts,

210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal advances made on consignments. sep4

R. A. MOON,

Cotton Factor, Produce and Commission Merchant,

252 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Block.

THANKFUL for the patronage of the past season (far exceeding anything I could have reasonably expected under the circumstances), it affords me pleasure to again offer my services to the planting community seeking Memphis as a market for the sale of their Cotton and other Products. My personal attention will be devoted to the sale of all Consignments from my friends. My charges, as heretofore, for selling Cotton, will be *One Dollar per Bale Commissions.* Consignments in transit or in store Insured in my Open Policy, unless instructed to the contrary. Liberal advances, and supplies of all kinds furnished at the l

TO THE PUBLIC

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY APPEAL, one year.....$10 00
WEEKLY APPEAL, one year.....2 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per Square.
Advertisements in Want or Xent column, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Monthly advertisements, $8 for first and $4 for each additional square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Monthly advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL will be charged one-sixth additional.
Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY will be charged half of DAILY rates.
Local Notices, 20 cents per line first insertion, and 10 cents per line per month.
All transient advertisements, not from regular advertisers, MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.

AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1869

THE WEEKLY APPEAL.

We have neglected, for some time, to thank our friends in the city and country who have been exerting themselves to extend the circulation of our mammoth WEEKLY, now offered to subscribers at only $2 50 per annum. The large increase in the number of subscribers during the past week admonishes us that we can no longer delay our acknowledgments, without seeming to be purposely derelict of a pleasing duty. Since New Year's Day, the staunch and true friends of the APPEAL, numbered by thousands in this and the neighboring States, have been exerting themselves in a way that gives us encouragement to hope, as one of them expresses himself, "that better and brighter, and more prosperous days are returning to the people of the South." Such evidences of appreciation of our labors are gratifying as well as profitable, and will not be lost upon us. They will have the effect of redoubling our efforts to make an acceptable newspaper—reflecting the sentiments of the people in whose interests it is published, and live with every fact that can in any way add to their stock of intelligence or promote that high tone in morals for which our people have ever been prominent. There is no reason why, before the first of January, 1870, the WEEKLY APPEAL should not have from eight to ten thousand subscribers. If our friends exert themselves for us as they have been doing the past week, we think the latter number attainable within that time.

THE LAST EFFORT FOR THAT STOCK.

We learn, from what we deem reliable authority, that the city's stock in the Little Rock and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads, so long sought for by the "ring" and other "rings," is shortly to be advertised for sale, at public auction, to satisfy a decree of the United States District Court for ten or perhaps twelve thousand dollars, due by the city to somebody who has no bowels of compassion for her. We hope the new City Fathers will make this matter the object of their especial care; promptly provide for the release of this valuable stock from a pending jeopardy, and push the collection of every dollar due the city, no matter by whom, so that the property of the people may no longer depend for its safety upon the will of creditors whose eagerness to put themselves in that attitude is only equaled by their eagerness to get out of it, at a cost equal to the exhaustion of the debtor.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD.

By reference to our local columns it will be seen that the County Commissioners, after a lengthy and full debate, have granted the prayer of the President and Directors of the Mississippi River Railroad Company, and subscribed in aid of the undertaking, on the part of the county, the sum of $300,000. In doing so they yielded not more to public opinion, so well pronounced in favor of this important enterprise, than to the reasons and arguments presented by the press and those most particularly interested in it. For three days they had the matter under deliberation, but not until every objection that they could urge was overcome, and the last scruple as to the effect of their action upon the public credit was dissipated by the arguments of the friends of the road, did they give their consent and vote what was so urgently pressed for by the people of the county. This they did; unanimously; and, to their credit be it said, notwithstanding a captious spirit of objection, not to the enterprise, but to the President, Mr. MITCHELL, a man who has worked for years quietly, silently, but effectively in furtherance of it; who unostentatiously has labored in the interests of the city, bearing all the expenses incident to a revival of the charter of the Company, involving an outlay for the sustenance of the organization, frequent attendance upon the Legislature, and other matters affecting its existence. And when the whole scheme was completed, and the franchise of the Company was worth a fortune, this gentleman tendered a participation in it to the people of this city and county. Only four weeks have elapsed since he took the field with his Board of Directors, and announced in a communication to the APPEAL, his determination to push the enterprise. His first campaign has been short, sharp and decisive; resulting in not only securing county aid, but what is of more importance, the good will of the people and the press, and the highest encomiums, as well as expressions of regard, from from his fellow-laborers in the great scheme. He did not weary the public with a needless agitation of his project during the years of depression when its construction was impossible. Those years were employed as they only could be profitably, in the patient maintaining of the charter and preparation of the county officials on the line of the road for intelligent action when the time for action should arrive. He was ready to launch his scheme before the public of Memphis and Shelby county when the "ring" volunteered and, unintentionally, no doubt, developed public opinion in favor of it, so that he had but to fall in with the tide and follow it on to fortune. By his patience, sagacity and energy Mr. MITCHELL has well illustrated the difference between a man of discretion and work and one who sounds his trumpet in the streets and has neither a good cause nor ability to advocate it. He has proven himself worthy the indorsement of the Directors of his company, and of the people, who may be well assured of his practical ability and knowledge of their wishes in this matter. He has pledged himself to begin the work within the next ninety days, and to prosecute it thereafter with all the energy that the early completion of it demands. Laboring in this way, and in this spirit, we pledge him the hearty co-operation of the people of Memphis.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

In the APPEAL of yesterday we had occasion to notice briefly the character of the report of Col. PORTER to Gen. GRANT upon the condition of affairs in Arkansas; to-day we desire to present, in as few words, our opinion of the report of Gen. SIBLEY, who recently visited the scenes of rapine, outrage, murder and robbery made memorable to the people of Ogeechee, Georgia. Gen. SIBLEY, like Col. PORTER, instead of taking the testimony of both sides, as he admits in his report printed on our first page, procured what formed the burden of this report, from the negroes who have outlawed themselves by their crimes and rebellious attitude towards the lawfully constituted authorities of the State. The respectable and reputable citizens of the district were entirely ignored, and the press denounced by him as having exaggerated the reports of the destruction of life and property and the attitude of the negroes; only such being permitted to colour an official report that is as black and hideous as the crimes of the unfortunate and benighted creatures whose only defense it is. Gen. SIBLEY, like Col. PORTER, entirely ignored the fact that Georgia is under Radical control; gave the white people no credit for forbearance or truthfulness; but, reversing the experiences of all who have ever investigated the average relative reliability of the two races, gave the credit of truth-telling to those proverbial for falsification, and whose interest it was to make their side the defensive one, in order to escape punishment for their villainies.

The proceedings of these officers and their reports, make up the sorriest among the many farces with which the sad history of the past three years is interpolated. Neither truth nor justice is subserved; nor the peace, that is the especial aim of the present head of the army. We will hope that General GRANT may himself realize the unreliability of the witnesses upon whose testimony Col. PORTER and Gen. SIBLEY make reports that are unkind, malicious, and as wickedly false as the crimes the people of Georgia and Arkansas have had to endure, surpass all others the press of the South has chronicled since the close of the war, and that he will not fail to do the people thus outraged the justice his aids-de-camp deny them.

By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—John Minor Botts died at his home in Culpepper county, Va., this morning.

The argument in the case of G. W. White et al, an original case in Equity, has been fixed by the Supreme Court for the first day in February. This suit involves many important questions in connection with the disposal of Texas bonds in that State during the war.

The Rosenburg fraudulent naturalization case, which was certified from the Council of New York to the Superior Court of the United States, will soon be issued.

The committee examining into the alleged frauds in the State of New York, has already taken evidence enough to make 800 printed pages.

It was recently stated that Lucius T. Rolfe had been arrested on a charge of presenting fraudulent claims against the Treasury Department. He had a hearing to-day before Commissioner Brown, who honorably discharged him.

There was a full attendance at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Gen. Frank Blair had an interview with the President this morning.

Information has been received that the Texas Convention has passed an ordinance giving the right of way to the International Pacific Railroad from the eastern to the western border of that State, and a reservation of twenty miles on each side of the road, the road to be completed in six years. This road is one of the connecting links of the international line from Cairo to San Blas, on the Pacific ocean.

The Texas Convention is debating the question of dividing the State.

The trains on the Central Pacific Railroad are running on schedule time to Carlem, in the northeast corner of Nevada, six hundred miles distant from San Francisco.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—Maj.-Gen. Lineil H. Rousseau died at eleven o'clock last night. He will be buried here to-morrow at 3 p.m. Gen. Buchanan assumed command to-day by virtue of seniority. His order assuming command simply announces that fact.

Gens. Babcock and Porter, of Gen. Grant's staff, have returned from Texas.

Sixty-one civilian agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and clerks, in this State, have been discharged, reducing the establishment to small proportions.

An order was issued yesterday prohibiting further admissions into the Freedmen's Hospital in this city.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LEBANON, January 7.—J. A. Beatty, charged with robbing the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's office, at Allentown, in April last, was tried to-day and found guilty. Beatty will be tried to-morrow on a charge of robbing the safe of Andrew Kocelder, at Annville, in April last. Nat. Derwent, who was engaged with Beatty, escaped from jail on the morning of January 1, and is still at large.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, January 8.—Thus far but eight persons have died from the falling in of the schoolhouse floor on Wednesday night. There are nearly fifty wounded, but most of them are out of danger. Six of the killed were buried this morning, all at one funeral. The Coroner's investigation shows the cause of the accident was the neglect of putting a stone cap of full size on a brick pillar in the cellar.

CAIRO.

CAIRO, January 8.—A fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning in the row of brick buildings at the corner of Fourth street and the levee, occupied by A. Cain, M. Bambrick, P. Fitzgerald and Steinhumer & Mox. Loss, $30 000; Insured for $18,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, January 8.—A vessel, supposed to be the A. B. Dunlap, was wrecked on the coast last night, and all on board lost.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—Mr. Farnsworth, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill relieving from legal and political disabilities R. M. Best and Samuel Phillips, one a clerk and the other a reporter of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. Passed.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amending the second section of the law of March 31, 1868, to exempt certain manufacturers from the internal revenue tax, so as to extend its provisions to manufacturers of naval machinery for the government, and remitting such taxes as had not accrued prior to April 1, 1868. After a brief explanation the bill was passed.

On the motion of Washburne, of Illinois, the Naval Appropriation bill was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Brooks reserved the right of making special points of order on the various sections of the bill.

The House at 2 o'clock went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with Hurlburt of New York in the chair, on the Military Academy bill, one hour and a half being allowed for general debate.

After the general debate was closed, the Military Academy appropriation bill was considered and was ordered to be reported to the House. It appropriates $271,558. The committee then rose and the bill was passed.

The House then, at 3:40, again went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair, on the President's message of 1867, and was addressed by Bayer in a speech on general politics in reply chiefly to a speech by Lane, of Maine, before the recess. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.

There was a long debate on the bill relieving Sue Murphy, but no action was taken.

The Senate then took up and passed the bill for the relief of R. W. Best and Samuel Phillips, of South Carolina.

Mr. Fowler introduced a bill to amend the act of July 4, 1864, to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It provides for the payment to citizens of such States as are now entitled to the benefits of said acts, of claims furnished the Engineer and Ordnance Departments of the army.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 8.—In reference to the meeting to be held here to arouse sympathy for the Cretans, the *Times* says: In our judgment neither our principles nor our interest require us to take part in the contest, beyond what we may be prompted to do to relieve the unfortunates and to succor the distressed. We hope our Government will not be urged toward any interference with the political or quasi-religious controversies of Europe. We have no concern with the Eastern question other than the internal economy of Japan.

The *Sun* says Gen. Butler has been employed to prosecute Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, for his editorial remarks about Mr. James Fisk. The General announces his determination to bring the case to an early trial. Gen. Butler does not approve the action of the New York officers in locking up Mr. Bowles over night.

It is stated that at the execution of Wooley, at Freehold, yesterday, a large number of well dressed women were present to witness the execution, and while the man was still hanging a crowd of school children were admitted to see the spectacle.

Charles Moody seriously stabbed officer Porter, of the Metropolitan Police, while the latter was endeavoring to quell a disturbance between gamblers and sporting men in a bar room. Moody was arrested.

The *Tribune* reviews the position of this country and England on the Alabama question, and says it is clear that the American people will tolerate no adjustment of the Alabama claims which does not include, on the part of England, a voluntary and utter renunciation of the principles and precedents on which her covenant of neutrality was based, and which she desires us to repudiate in our future relations toward Great Britain.

The *Tribune* also animadverted upon the system of keeping gold hoarded in the United States treasury, saying it makes an artificial scarcity, whereby gold gamblers only may profit, and men who would be financiers talk of piling more and more of it in that charnelhouse for two or three years longer. We protest, demanding that this large accumulation be set adrift, and made to earn something for the Government and the people.

The injunction against the Merchants Union Express Company has been modified so as to allow them to continue their business uninterruptedly.

The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution recommending Congress to grant the memorial of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company for permission to land a submarine cable upon the shores of the United States.

NEW YORK, January 7.—The report of Postmaster General Randall, on the union of telegraph with postal service, will be sent to Congress to-day. He recommends the Government to unite the two systems. He says a thorough examination of these subjects has satisfied him that the Department can arrange for the reception and delivery of messages, the furnishing of stamps, and keeping the accounts without any great increase in the number of clerks; that the business may be made a source of revenue to the Government, and the efficiency of the country postmasters may be increased by employing them in connection with the telegraph. He recommends that Congress charter a company to contract with the Government to transmit and deliver messages at low and fixed rates, on the plan submitted by Gov. Hubbard, and submits a bill to carry out the plan.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, January 8.—The remains of John Minor Botts will be brought from Culpepper Court House to this city for interment on Sunday next.

RICHMOND, January 7.—The revenue collections for this district last year amount to $700,000, being nearly $200,000 more than in 1867.

The State press, so far as heard from, stand as follows on the new movement for universal suffrage, with the hope of universal amnesty: In favor of it, eleven Democratic papers; and against it, eight Democratic and two Republican papers.

NORFOLK, January 7.—A communication was received last night from the Sheriff of Princess Ann county, addressed to the commanding officer here, stating that in attempting to serve a writ of ejectment he had been forcibly resisted by an armed band of negroes. In compliance with his request for assistance to execute the law and preserve the peace, the military commander sent a force of twenty men to aid the civil authorities.

Later information has been received to the effect that in an encounter between the military and negroes a sergeant had been mortally wounded, and three negroes killed. The officer in command of the detachment has made an application for reinforcement. He says that the negroes from the surrounding country are arriving, and threatening an open attack. Additional troops will probably be sent to-night.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 7.—In a cave under the island at Rock Island, the statute of an Indian maiden, with a copper pedestal, seven foot high, obleisk, of solid brass, and other Indian curiosities, were found last evening.

Senator Chandler was re-elected by the Michigan Legislature yesterday, and Congressmen Ferry and Blair retired.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 8.—The request of the Sublime Porte for a postponement of the Conference on the Eastern question in order that time may be gained for instructing the Turkish Representative, has not been acceded to and the Conference will open its session to-morrow. The Sultan has telegraphed his instructions at length to Mohammed Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at Paris. A part of these instructions are that if the discussions in the Conference extend beyond the Turkish ultimatum to Greece, that the Turkish Representatives shall immediately withdraw. The *Turque* says that if the Turkish Representatives withdraw a war with Greece is inevitable.

PARIS, January 8.—The decrease in bullion in the Bank of France during the week amounted to 97 500,000 francs.

VIENNA, January 8.—The press of this city assert that the representative of the Greek Government at the Paris Conference will not be permitted to offer any proposition, but will attend only for the purpose of giving information in regard to the subjects under discussion. The Conference will frame a project of settlement which will be the duty of Greece to adopt after its acceptance by the Sublime Porte, and the withdrawal of the Turkish ultimatum.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

CAIRO, January 8.—Up—Boss, Silver Moon and Ajax. It has been raining all day. The river rose ten inches.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, January 8.—The Revolutionists have concluded to free the slaves and pay them for their labor.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Cotton 1c better and decidedly more active; sales 600 bales; uplands 28c. Superfine flour $5@6 30. Whisky $1. Wheat very dull. Corn 94@$1 10. Rice dull. Coffee steady; Havana 11½c. New Orleans molasses 64@76c.

Dry Goods—The cloth market is steady at an advance of ⅛c to 1c per yard on most brands. standard brown sheetings 16@16½c; medium grades 13@14c. Ppregue's frock prints 14½c; do pinks and purples 14½c; do shirtings 13c. Both A brown drills 17c. Lancaster ginghams 30c. Cambrics 8@11c. Cotton bags advanced 2½c.

Money—The market is more easy. Call loans 7. Old Tennessees 66½@66¾; new 66½@67, but less active.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—Cotton receipts to-day 627 bales; week's receipts 2,858 bales; exports to-day 884 bales; exports for the week, foreign 29,050 bales, coastwise 17,852 bales; stock 122,483 bales; sales to-day 9,000; sales for the week 29,800 bales. The market is excited and advanced ¼c; to-day middlings 26c. Gold 35½. Sterling 46¾c. Commercial 43¾@44¾. New York sight ¼@½ dis count. Flour, low grades firm; superfine $7 50@7 75; XX $7 75@8 00; XXX $8@8 50. Good corn is scarce; white 78c; yellow 80c. Oats easy at 66@68c. Bran dull at $1 30. Hay, prime, $28@27. Pork firm at $30 50@30 75. Bacon scarce; shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 18½@19½c. Lard 19½c for tierces and 20c for Kegs Sugar firm; common 9¾@10½c; prime 12¾c; clarified 14½@14¾c. Molasses firm; common 60@62c; prime 65@70c; choice 72@75c. Whisky quiet at $1 10@1 15. Coffee, fair, 14¾@14¼c; prime 16¾@16¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 8.—Family flour $7 75@8. Wheat $1 70. Corn 65c. Oats 60@65c. Barley $1 85. Cotton, higher, 26c. Whisky 90@91. Pork $30. Bulk shoulders 12c; sides 14@15c. Bacon shoulders 14c; sides 17½@18c; hams 18c. Lard 18@19c. Butter 32@36c. Eggs 29@30c. Sugar ½c higher. Coffee 22@24½c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 8.—Tobacco dull. Superfine and extra flour $6@7 25. Wheat $1 03@2. Corn 64@66c. Oats 55@58c. Whisky 97½c. Pork $30. Bulk shoulders 12c. Bacon shoulders 14c; sides 17½@18c; hams 18c. Lard 18@19c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 8.—Tobacco sales 69 hhds; logs to cutting leaf $9@17. Cotton 26c. Wheat $1 90. Corn 65. Oats 60. Rye $1 40 in store. Pork $30. Bulk meats steady. Lard 19@19½c for tierces. Bacon hams 18½c packed. High wines $1. Superfine flour $5 50@6.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 8.—Consols closed at 92¼@92½, and U. S. 5-20 bonds quiet at 75.

FRANKFORT, January 8.—United States 5 20's closed at 79¼@79½.

LIVERPOOL, January 8.—Cotton, week's sales 82,000 bales—10,000 for export and 13,000 to speculators. Estimated stock 356,000 bales, of which 94,000 are American. Stock afloat 284,000 bales. The market to-day closed firmer; sales 12,000 bales; Uplands on the spot and to arrive, and Orleans 12½d. Manchester market, however, is less favorable.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

500 sacks Black Seed Oats.
500 bbls. Pinkeye Potatoes.
1500 bales choice Hay.
DENIE & CO.,
Ja9 41 South Court Square.

Matched Horses
—AND—
Fine Top Buggy.

I HAVE a pair of good Matched Black Horses and a Fine Top Buggy which I will sell together or separately, at a fair price, for cash. Apply at the Overton Stables, corner Poplar and Main streets, or at my office, 490 Main st.
Ja9 J. M. TOMENY.

PARLOR MUSIC HALL
Near Cor. Second and Jefferson Sts.

A SUPERIOR ORCHESTRA has been engaged. The Hall has been fitted up in excellent style. Good order will be maintained.
The Bar is stocked with choice brands of Wines and Liquors.
Ja9 J. W. THOMPSON, Manager.

UNION FEMALE COLLEGE,
Oxford, Mississippi.

Chartered by the State in 1854, and authorized to confer the Highest Educational Honors on Young Ladies.

MERITS—AIM—CARE.—Parents and Guardians are especially invited to consider the merits of this institution. To educate—in the true sense of the word—to elicate thoroughly the young ladies of the South, is its aim. The departments of Mathematics, Physical and Moral Sciences, Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, etc., are ably filled by accomplished teachers, male and female.

Special care—it may be said, uncommon care is taken not only to thoroughly educate in the Arts and Sciences, but to render the pupils contented and happy, to train their moral sentiments, to cultivate correct tastes, to preserve their health, and to throw around them proper restraints. In short, to afford to patrons one of the very best regulated Institutions in the land.

APPARATUS.—Arrangements have been made to supply the College with suitable Apparatus sufficient to illustrate the Sciences, and to give a practical knowledge of them. In addition, the classes in Chemistry, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, through the courtesy of the officers of the State University, will have access to its large and well appointed Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, excelled by none in the South, and to be favored with lectures and experimental illustrations by Drs. Garland and Hilgard, the learned Professors in these Departments.

BUILDING—LOCATION.—The building, estimated to be worth $40,000, is commodious, comfortable and retired.

REFERENCES.—All patrons and pupils of the College.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.—In charge of Rev. W. W. McMahon, a sept in a style seldom, if ever, equaled. All the teachers board in the College.

UNIFORMITY OF DRESS—ECONOMY.—Purple Calico, Brown Merino, Pink Delaine, Pink Lawn and White Dresses, Plain Hat, trimmed only with a band of black velvet. Those wishing to wear mourning dress are required to conform in plainness of dress, but not in color. As economy is the object of this arrangement, new pupils need not lay aside clothing already on hand, if as plain as the uniform, but when additional purchases are necessary, the uniform must be regarded.

EXPENSES.—Per session of 20 weeks, half in advance:

Preparatory Classes	$ 11 50
College Classes, proper	25 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	12 50
Music, each Instrument	25 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Ornamental branches, usual rates	
Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights and Attendance	100 00

Pupils charged at the above rates from the date of entrance until end of session in June, except in cases of protracted sickness.
S. G. BURNEY, Pres't of Trustees.
Ja5daw C. H. BELL, Pres't of College.

Dissolution.

THE firm of FLAHERTY & WALSH has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be conducted by Messrs. J. Flaherty & Co. The outstanding business will be settled by the new firm, who assume all liabilities, and to whom all payments of debts must be made.
JAS. FLAHERTY.
Memphis, Jan. 2, 1869. JOHN WALSH. ja6

NEW FIRM.

JAS. FLAHERTY & CO.,
FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS,
317 Second Street.
MEMPHIS, · · TENNESSEE.
ja6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR RENT.—A PLANTATION, situated on "Yoncopin Lake," near Red Fork, Arkansas river, containing 1100 or 1200 acres open land, with good improvements, including Steam Gin and Mill, now in operation. Apply soon to THOS. H. ALLEN & CO.,
ja1 No. 7 Monroe Street, Cooper Block.

STOLEN—From my premises, near Forest Hill, Shelby county, Tenn., on the night of the 4th inst., a large Yellow Mare Mule, five years old, full sixteen hands high, black stripe across her shoulders and several around her legs, a large knot on her navel, mane and tail natural. I will give twenty-five dollars for her delivery to me, or to D. H. Townsend, in Memphis. [ja6] W. T. BETTIS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—That valuable Brick House, No. 171, with lot fronting 50 feet on Jefferson street, and extending back 183½ feet to an alley, will be sold under a decree by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1869, in front of the courthouse door in Memphis, by John L. Brown, Clerk of Supreme Court. By agreement of parties, the sale will be for $500 cash—sufficient to pay the debt, interest and cost for which the sale is made, and twelve months time will be given on the balance. Parties desiring to invest will please call at my office, and I will take pleasure in showing them the property. THOS. WITHERSHAM,
No. 9 Post office Building.

Refer to advertisement in the Evening Post, "Planters' Bank of Tennessee vs. E. O. Perrin et al."
Ja5

For Rent.

STOREHOUSE No. 221½ Jefferson street, north side, first tenement west of Main street.
Apply to SMITH & KITTRIDGE,
Ja8 No. 32 North Court Street.

FRONT ROW STORE
For Rent,
Between Court and Jefferson Sts.
APPLY TO
J. J. ANDREWS.
Ja7 Commercial Hotel.

YOUNG & BROTHER,
Booksellers & Stationers
No. 248 Main Street.

Ruby's Husband,
Mohun,
Dudley Fels,
The Simic Stage,
Anent Women, Love and Marriage.

SCHOOL BOOKS—a very large stock, at low figures. Call and examine it.
YOUNG & BROTHER.
Ja8 No. 248 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

CHARLES N. ERICH,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS
—AND—
QUEENSWARE,
No. 373 Main St., Memphis.
Ja7

FOR SALE.

5000 bush. Black Seed Oats.
300 bbls. Rosindale and Louisville Cement.
100 " Plaster.
100 " Cape and Utica Lime.
10,000 Fire Brick and Tile.
100 bbls. Early Goodrich and Pinkeye Potatoes.

JOINER & KIRKLEY,
Ja9 No. 34 Monroe st.

C. N. CASE, Jr., & CO.,
No. 177 Main Street,
Near Overton Hotel, Woodruff Block,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Saddlery, Harness, Bridles, Collars
Whips and Hardware.
A new stock just received. Ja7

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

WM. COOPER is at his old rooms, at Y. DAY'S GALLERY, 338 Main street. Those desiring Portraits by him would do well to call immediately, as his stay will be very short.
Ja6

Spicer & Sharpe,
354 MAIN STREET,
MAGEVNEY BLOCK.

ARE RECEIVING BY EVERY PACKET and by Rail, fresh additions to their large stock of Choice Groceries.

Davis' New Star Breakfast Bacon,
Davis' New Star Hams,
Davis' Beef Tongues
New Figs and Raisins,
Choice Teas,
Pure Spices.

CHOICE FLOUR AT LOW PRICES.

Our goods are fresh and carefully selected. Families will find all they want. We will suit you in prices and goods.
de2 1f SPICER & SHARPE

S. H. TOBEY, Pres't. ED. C. KIRK, Cashier
CITY BANK
— LATE —
(Memphis City Savings Institution),
CORNER
JEFFERSON AND FRONT STS.,

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND Brokerage Business.

DEPOSITS IN COIN OR CURRENCY Received subject to Check, as in all regular Banks.

INTEREST PAID ONLY ON TIME Deposits.

LOANS NEGOTIATED on Approved Collaterals.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of Stocks, Bonds or Gold promptly executed at the New York Boards on Liberal Commission.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Southern and Miscellaneous Securities.

COLLECTIONS made on ALL points in the United States and Canada.
Ja1

FOR SALE.—One of the finest PLANTATIONS in the Mississippi Bottom, situated 50 miles below Memphis in Arkansas, 2 miles from Eudora's Landing, containing 2500 acres, with 400 acres in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling and all necessary outhouses, frame quarters for 50 hands, good gin and mill, stables and cribs, together with all the mules, stock and tools. There is now 30 or 40 good hands on the place that can be had by the purchaser. A great bargain can be had by early application on the premises, or of PRICE & TERRY, Commission Merchants, No. 15 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.
Ja7 A. O. HODGES.

Notice.

ON and after this date we will not be responsible for any goods purchased out, except by order of either member of the firm.
A. SEESSEL & SON.
Memphis, January 1, 1869. Ja4

Big Creek Land Ten Miles of Memphis.

90, 100, 150 and 200 acres out of 800 on the Mississippi River Railroad, soon to be built, and near the prospective depot, for sale at bargains, and immediately; also, 70 acres, mainly Cypress Timber, on Hatchie; also, STEAM MILL. Apply to my sons on premises, or to myself, this month, at Raleigh.
180 acres good Stock Ranches on the Lavaca, in Jackson county, Texas, and 600 acres on Trinity, Liberty county, Texas. Fine Plantation to sell or exchange for city property. All titles perfect. [ja5] S. S. REMBERT.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THERE will be a Steamer leaving Norfolk, Va., about the 12th of January DIRECT FOR LIVERPOOL.
Freight from Norfolk to Liverpool ¾d. No charges in Norfolk.
Those wishing to ship COTTON or other freight by this Steamer can obtain further information by applying to
de30 1w O. FALLS & CO., Cotton Buyers.

AUCTION.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
—OF—
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
At Auction,
NO. 328 FRONT STREET,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1869.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the U. S. District Court, Western District of Tennessee, in the case of W. A. Mowberry & Co. vs. J. Dessauer, in bankruptcy, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the stock of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, now in the store of said J. Dessauer, No. 328 Front street, Memphis, Tenn., consisting of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Liquors, etc. Sale to commence on

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1869,

At 10 o'clock a.m., to be continued at the same hour daily, (Sundays excepted) until the entire stock is sold. This sale will afford to retail dealers a good opportunity to purchase supplies from a large and well selected stock at their own price. The goods will be delivered at the store, and must be paid for before they are removed.
Sale positive and without reserve.
Ja8 J. M. TOWENY, U. S. Marshal

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
N. E. Cor. Main & Jefferson Sts.
Auction Sales of Merchandise, Furniture, etc., at Salesroom every morning at 10 o'clock.

BEAUTIFUL
CITY RESIDENCE
For Sale or Exchange.

The well known and greatly admired
Menken Place,
On Manassas St. (or Boundary Ave.),
About three blocks North of the terminus of the Poplar Street Railroad,
Is Offered for Sale, or will be Exchanged for Other Real Estate in the Business part of the City.

THE picturesque and elegantly improved grounds, embracing an area of four and a-half acres; the tasteful and commodious dwelling of eight rooms, with all the concomitants of a complete establishment, such as Kitchen, Stables, Garden, Etc.; with never failing Spring water, and everything about the place in perfect order and repair, combine in this place, to a very rare degree, the conveniences of a city residence with the retirement of a rural retreat, and cause it to be justly regarded as one of the most desirable places in the city.

Very Favorable Terms
Will be given, either in the Sale or Exchange of the property.
Royster, Trezevant & Co.,
de23 AUCTIONEERS.

GEORGE H. MONSARRAT. JOHN C. LANIER
Monsarrat, Lanier & Co.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
—AND—
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
OFFICE AND SALESROOMS,
No. 276 Second St, Ayres Building,
de4 1f Memphis, Tennessee.

A. M. STODDARD & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
37 Union Street,
THE most commodious and centrally located Auction house in the city. oct9 1f

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

87 ACRES, opposite Bray's Station, adjoining south side of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 18 miles east of Memphis.

128 ACRES, known as the Giles Farm, on east bank of the Mississippi river, opposite lower end of Island No. 40 and 10 miles north of Memphis—30 acres under cultivation, and about 40 acres deadened.

LOT on east side of Bayou Gayoso, 221 feet on Court street, with small Frame House. Clear of lease.

LOT on east side of Bayou, fronting 100 feet on Madison street, on which is a Board Yard. Subject to lease.

LOT, with Cotton Shed, (formerly Barnes' Cotton Shed, now used for a Wagon Yard) fronting 142 feet on Madison street and 141 feet on Court street, a few rods west of Charleston avenue. Clear of lease.

LOT on east side of Bayou, fronting 235 feet on north side of Court street, on which stands Carroll, Walker & Co.'s Cotton Shed. Subject to lease.

LOT, fronting 50 feet on Charleston avenue, on which stand the Grocery of Thos. O'Mahoney, and extending 200 feet to Court street.
For terms inquire of
THOS. WICKERSHAM,
No. 9, Second Floor.
Ja4 Post Office Building.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HADDOCK, REED & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the undersigned Partners, at the old stand, 438 and 440 Market street, up stairs.
DANIEL HADDOCK, Jr.,
CHARLES D. REED,
STEPHEN KIMBALL.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1868. ja7

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MONROE, SMALTZ & CO., expires this day, by limitation.
JAMES MONROE,
JOS. E. SMALTZ,
M. S. STOKES.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1868. ja7

NOTICE.

The subscribers have this day formed a Limited partnership according to law, under the firm name of MONROE, SMALTZ & CO., for the general Boot and Shoe Business in the city of Philadelphia, to commence January 1, 1869, and to terminate December 31, 1871. The General Partners are JAMES MONROE, JOSEPH E. SMALTZ, MAHLON S. STOKES and JOHN T. MONROE, and the Special Partner is CHARLES D. REED, and they all respectively reside in the city of Philadelphia. The Special Partner has contributed to the common stock of the firm in goods and cash the sum of fifty thousand dollars.
JAMES MONROE,
JOSEPH E. SMALTZ,
M. S. STOKES,
JOHN T. MONROE,
General Partners.
CHARLES D. REED,
Special Partner.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1868. ja7

REMOVAL.

MONROE, SMALTZ & CO. have this day removed to 438 and 440 MARKET street, where they will carry on the Manufacturing and Jobbing of Boots and Shoes, as successors to Haddock, Reed & Co.
December 2, 1868. Ja7

Owner Wanted

FOR one Sewing Machine, received per steamer Luminary, consigned to J. Leroy, Memphis, Tenn. If not called for within thirty (30) days, will be sold to pay charges.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent.
de27 1m Star Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Capital Stock, : : : : : : : : : $200,000 00
Income for first Ten Months, : : 161,883 46

M. J. WICKS, President, J. T. PETTIT, Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary, J. H. EDMONDSON, Gen'l Agent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. J. WICKS,	W. L. VANCE,	WM. JOYNER,	F. W. SMITH,
E. M. APPERSON,	J. J. PETTIT,	N. S. BRUCE,	A. SEESSEL,
F. TITUS,	W. R. HUNT,	W. B. GREENLAW,	B. K. PULLEN,
NAPOLEON HILL,	J. G. LONSDALE,	JAMES PHELAN.	

ISSUES Policies either Participating or Non-participating, on all the Improved Plans of Life Insurance. No Restrictions on Travel or Residence within the settled limits of the United States or British North America. All Policies Non-forfeitable for their Equitable Value.
The Officers and Directory of this Company are determined, by a judicious and economical management of its affairs, to secure for it the success which it merits as a reliable Institution

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 291 MAIN STREET.

BULKLEY, FERGUSON & PRIVETT,
No. 11 Madison

Advertisements in this column Published at 10 cents per line, each insertion. The cheapest and most conspicuous advertising known to the newspaper world.

WANTS.

LAND WANTED.—Any one desirous of selling low, for cash, from 2 to 5 acres of Land, with or without improvements, just outside the city, can find a buyer by calling at 52 Echols street. de27 1w*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—The LEETWICH GARDEN, situated (4) four miles from Court Square, on Old Raleigh road, containing seventeen (17) acres in high state of cultivation, with a large orchard of select fruits, two comfortable cottage residences on the place, with all necessary out-houses, wells, cisterns, etc., and a large amount of hotbed sash. The most complete market garden near the city. Apply to J. H. CASH, City Inspector, ja8

FOR RENT.—A BRICK COTTAGE, with five rooms, and half acre of ground attached, situated on Tate and Orleans streets, south of Vance. For terms apply to JESSE M. TATE, Attorney-at-Law, 315½ Second Street. ja7

FOR RENT.—A ONE-STORY COTTAGE, six rooms; stable on the premises, and a garden of three acres attached, within fifteen minutes ride of Court Square. Rent $2.5 per year. Apply to Dr. GILBERT, 57 South Court street. ja6

FOR RENT.—A most desirable Two-story BRICK HOUSE, in perfect repair, with 13 rooms, good cistern, neighborhood excellent, situated on Auction street, Chelsea. Recently occupied by Rev. Mr. A. C. Caverlon. Apply to THOS. A. BUFORD, ja3 257 Main Street.

FOR RENT.—THE ARMSTRONG PLACE, on Central Avenue, three miles from Court Square, comprising twenty-seven acres of ground, with a fine lawn suitable for a pasture, good House with four rooms large office in yard; also, kitchen and necessary out buildings. The place has three cisterns, good orchard, large hotbed with necessary sash, asparagus bed, fine stables and carriage house, with enclosed sheds for forty head of cattle. To a gardener or dairy man, this is one of the most desirable places near Memphis. Apply to JOHN T. WILLINS, de29 1w 312 Front Street.

ROOMS FOR RENT.—Offices and Rooms in the Postoffice and Library Buildings, N. E. corner Jefferson and Third streets. Inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM, second floor, Postoffice Building. de22 1m

FOR RENT.—A neat one-story COTTAGE, with seven rooms and kitchen, large shady yard, garden and stable, situated in a select neighborhood, on Rayburn avenue, near Jackson street. Possession from 1st January. Terms, $30 a month. Apply to Dr. GILBERT, 57 South Side Court Square. d:181f

FOR RENT.—A Residence on Vance street, No. 68, opposite the St. Agnes Academy and the terminus of the street cars. Contains eight rooms besides kitchen and servants' room; two good cisterns, stable, fruit trees, etc. For terms apply to COALMAN BOYD, de6 tf 299 Main street.

FOR RENT.—A Front Room in the house, No. 14 Jefferson street, suitable for cotton broker, lawyer or doctor. It adjoins the editorial room of the Appeal. Inquire of JOHN AINSLIE, at the Appeal office. pc27

LOST--FOUND.

TAKEN UP.—A young BULL about 2 years old. The owner can have same by applying to JAS. G. MOFFATT, proving property and paying for this advertisement. ja9

FURS LOST.—On the 31st December, a lady's medium size MINK CAPE. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the same at room No. 8 Waldran Block. ja1

FOR SALE.

STONEWALL FOR SALE.

OWING to the failing health of JAMES STEWART (who has been in charge of the premises as manager and partner for the last twenty-five years), STONEWALL, a farm embracing about 1250 acres of the choicest portion of the estate of the late DAVID CRAIGHEAD, situated in the bend of Island No. 35, Arkansas side, is now offered for sale.

There are on the place about 150 acres cleared, well fenced, and now in cotton and corn; one hundred acres in fine cypress timber, to which from the bank of the river is, in complete running order, a tramway, provided with railroad trucks, convenient for bringing lumber for shipment. The balance of the land is heavily timbered with oak, ash, walnut, cottonwood, etc. It is well levced, and a large portion of the tract is entirely above the highest floods. There are also on the place comfortable houses, negro quarters, a gin and cotton press, barns, stables, a fine apple and a peach orchard, and everything in complete running order. Also, a number of reliable hands, who have been on the place for years, who may be employed by the purchaser. Also, mules, horses, stock hogs, oxen, etc., sufficient to work it, and valued at about $60. These latter, it will be desirable to dispose of to the purchaser of the land.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES STEWART, on the Premises.
R. W. DAVIS, 202 Front Street, Memphis.
CRAIGHEAD, BREAST & GIBSON, Nashville, Tenn.
de6 1m

St. Louis Republican and Cincinnati Commercial (Dailies) copy one month, and send bill to D. P. Hadden, 107 Front street, Memphis.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

CLOSING out sale of winter dress goods at a great reduction, at Rice & Engel's. †

HORSE RADISH, strained honey, roll butter, fresh eggs, at C. C. Jackson's, 59 Adams street. †

OLD RELIABLE.—The best of Pittsburg coal, lump, nut and slack, sold by Bigley, Mellersh & Co., South Court and Main streets, Bethel Block. Rates always as low as the lowest. tf

THE PEABODY HOTEL is now open for the reception of transient guests and boarders. Price per day, $4 00. Day Board, $40 per month. We will be glad to welcome our old friends and guests. tf D. COCKRELL & SONS.

BUTLER IN TOWN.—The stove and tin house of R. Brannon, near the corner of Madison and Front street, was entered a few days ago and several hundred dollars' worth of silver-plated spoons and forks were carried away. As no marks can be found upon the doors or shutters, it is thought that a night watchman who was arrested some time ago with false keys in his possession, and afterwards escaped, may be prowling around.

GREAT reduction in Men's Hats at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street. †

DIARIES for the New Year at Geo. Pattison & Co., 317½ Main street. tf

PERSONAL.—We were happy to welcome back home yesterday our friend, Capt. John V. Moore, who brings with him a bride, one of Alabama's fairest daughters.

THE WEATHER yesterday was a decided change for the worse. The rain fell during a portion of the day in torrents, and indeed it scarcely ceased a minute from sunrise to sunset. At writing it is still raining.

THE CONDITION of the street crossings is a disgrace to any civilized community. The mud on most of them yesterday, in spite of the Nicholson, was ankle deep. The sidewalks, too, need looking after. We call the attention of the Street Commissioner to the southwest corner of Monroe and Main; also to the north side of East Court, below Second.

HANS MARGUM.—We understand that this individual, so well known in police circles, was yesterday ordered to be released on bail. There are, we believe, no less than five criminal indictments hanging over him.

JOE. LOCKE, 236½ Main st., has Scraps from Prison Table by Col. Joe. Barbiere. Also, Leslie, Harper, Godey's, Demorest, Lippincott, Eclectic, and hosts of other publications for January. Leslie's Weekly, with picture of Grant at capture of City of Mexico, Banner of the South, Father A. J. Ryan's paper, Harper's Bazar, Waverly, Sporting Times, Days ..., Western World, Literary Album, Doings, ..., Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, ... Orleans, and New York dailies received by every mail. Books and Stationery, Base Balls, etc. tf

CORNS! CORNS!! CORNS!!!—By request, Dr. Lindoman, the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist will remain until Saturday evening, January 9th, for the purpose of curing corns, bunions and ingrowing nails. Cures without pain or drawing blood. Room 24, Overton Hotel. †

IRISH Poplins lower than ever, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street. †

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

The Killing of Captain Ed. Whitfield.

Terrible Result of a Newspaper Card.

Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

Both Sides of the Story.

Our entire community was thrown into a state of excitement and horror yesterday morning by one of the most terrible and startling tragedies that have been enacted in Memphis in many years. Capt. Ed. Whitfield, of the firm of Moore & Whitfield, cotton and commission merchants, a gentleman well known to almost every one in our city, and universally beloved and esteemed, was shot and killed about 10 o'clock a.m., in a house on Second street, between Market and Exchange streets, by a man named S. A. Doran, under circumstances apparently peculiarly atrocious and cold-blooded.

The public were prepared to hear of a difficulty between Capt. Whitfield and Doran during the day, by a card which appeared in yesterday morning's *Avalanche*, but the *denouement* was so sudden, so tragic, and so different from what was expected, that the announcement of Capt. Whitfield's death, about half-past ten, sent a thrill of horror and spread a gloom over the whole city. The following is the card which appeared in the *Avalanche*:

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 7, 1869.—Francis E. Whitfield and his son, of the firm of Moore & Whitfield, I hereby denounce, both, as thieves, liars and poltroons. S. A. DORAN.

The circumstances leading to the publication of the above, and the subsequent tragedy were related to us as follows:

Doran had been for some months a tenant of Mr. T. E. Whitfield, the father of Capt. Whitfield, renting from him and living in the house on Second street, between Market and Exchange, and in which the murder was committed. For several months past—two quarters, we believe—Doran has failed to pay his rent, and, on the 1st of January, Mr. Whitfield, Sr., notified him that he must vacate the premises. This Doran failed to do, and Mr. Whitfield, sr., then went to Messrs. Estes & Jackson, his lawyers, and proceeded to dispossess Doran by due process of law. On Thursday the necessary steps to effect this end were taken, and hence Doran's anger at Mr. Whitfield and the Captain, and the publication of the above card in revenge.

We are informed by Maj. Moore (his partner) that when Capt. Whitfield first saw the card, he was very much incensed and outraged, and made up his mind to kill Doran on sight; but calmer and wiser counsels prevailed, and after consulting with his friends, he determined to go to Doran, whom he did not even know by sight, and demand an explanation and a retraction of the offensive card. About nine o'clock the deceased requested his partner, Mr. Moore, to go with him to see Doran for this purpose, and he complied with the request.

On arriving at the house, and proceeding to the rooms occupied by Doran, which are on the second floor, they found the door closed. On knocking, the door nearest the head of the stairs was opened by Doran, who was attired in his underclothing only, as if he had just arisen from bed. He bade Whitfield and Moore good morning, and invited them to come into the room. Whitfield being two or three yards in advance of Moore stepped in, and as he did so Doran slammed the door in Moore's face, and turned the key, locking himself and Whitfield in the room;

Moore, dreading foul play instantly tried to open the door by force, but failed, and within a half minute after heard the first shot fired. He again struggled to burst open the door, and again was unsuccessful, and ran down stairs for help. Meanwhile two more shots were fired, and a Mr. Junkel (who occupied the basement of the house as a grocery), and another gentleman joined Moore and rushed up stairs to force in the door. As they reached the head of the stairs, however, Doran came to another door, opened it, and said, "Come in, gentlemen, I do not want to murder the man alone by myself." He held a "Smith & Wesson" repeater in his hand at the time, and seemed perfectly cool and collected.

The parties went into the room and found Whitfield leaning against a trunk, and bleeding from a blow over the eye. Mr. Moore asked him if he was shot, and where, and he answered that "he was shot, badly, through the body, and was dying." Moore laid him down upon the floor and sent a messenger for a carriage and the police. On their arrival, in the course of five or ten minutes, Whitfield was placed in a carriage and carried to the Peabody Hotel, and Doran was taken into custody. Whitfield died in a few minutes after arriving at the hotel, within a half hour after being shot.

As if the news had been scattered abroad by the winds, or had been made known by some unseen influence, within a half hour after the occurrence, although a terrific rain storm was raging, hundreds of persons crowded to the hotel, and thronged the halls and corridors. The room in which his body was lying, was indeed a chamber of woe, filled as it was by weeping friends and relatives.

Coroner Samelson summoned a jury about 11 o'clock, and held an inquest on the body. Dr. Otey, who was called in, testified that death was produced by a wound from a bullet passing through the left breast, near or through the heart. Besides this wound, there was a slight abrasure of the skin on the right side of the neck, and a blow in the center of the forehead, apparently from the butt of a pistol. The verdict of the jury was that "the deceased came to his death by a pistol wound inflicted by a pistol in the hands of one S. A. Doran."

Doran, after being arrested, was taken to the First District Stationhouse, and there confined. Later in the day Squire Griffith issued a warrant for him, on the charge of murder; but as the grand jury will probably be in session to-day, he was not brought out for trial.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The foregoing is the statement of the friends of the deceased. It is but justice therefore, to give the affair as detailed by the friends of Doran. It is asserted by them that when the deceased and Moore came to the house they knocked first at the door of a room occupied by a female, who told them that Doran was in the next room, ill, and that he had been ill all night. Upon hearing this they went to the door of the room indicated, knocked, and Doran opened it. As soon as he did so Whitfield entered, and Doran fearing an attack slammed the door before Moore could enter. Whitfield told Doran, as soon as he entered the room, that he had come to demand the meaning of the card which appeared in the *Avalanche*. Doran replied that it meant all it said; and on this answer Whitfield said he had come to have satisfaction for it. Doran said that he did not wish to have any difficulty there in the presence of women, [the door between the two rooms was open, and the woman spoken of was then present] and that was no place to settle difficulties. Whitfield thereupon put his hands on Doran's shoulders and shoved him toward the bed—Doran struggling meanwhile to get away from him. At the bed he managed to get hold of his pistol, which was under the pillow, and only fired when he could no longer defend himself otherwise.

The above is an outline of the facts as stated by Mr. Doran's friends, who feel confident that the laws will justify his conduct. Until they do we cannot, of course, presume to decide. In the meantime we hope that justice will be sternly and speedily meted out in the matter, and we beg the friends of the deceased to be calm and patient.

BLANK Books, Blank Books. The most complete stock in the city. Geo. Pattison & Co. have them at 317½ Main treet. tf

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD.

Proceedings Before the Shelby County Court.

$300,000 Voted in Aid of the Enterprise.

The Court, after a Lengthy Debate, Unanimous.

The following having been submitted by Commissioner White, as his individual reasons for favoring a subscription to the Mississippi River Railroad, on motion of Commissioner Merriman, it was ordered that the same be received, accepted and spread upon the minutes:

I favor the taking of $300,000 in the Mississippi River Railroad by the county for the following reasons:

1. Because it cannot, or at least there is no certainty of its being built without aid from Shelby county, while with its aid it becomes a fixed fact, as other counties are looking to and awaiting our action. If Shelby county subscribes they will do so to their utmost capacity; if we do not they will not.

2. Because it will bring to Memphis an immense trade annually, that is now diverted to St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, amounting to at least one million dollars in the items of handling and selling, and because it will double or treble that amount in exports of merchandise to the rich country tributary to the route.

3. Because it will give greatly increased vitality and profit to all kinds of business at once.

4. Because Memphis will necessarily be the distributing and circulating point for the $3,000,000 required to build the road and bridge the streams.

5. Because it will give work to our many thousand idle mechanics and laborers, and induce many from other sections by a certainty of good and prompt pay.

6. Because the distance to New York will be lessened fifty-one miles as compared with one, and eighty-one miles with the other of the present main routes, while thirty-four miles will be saved to St. Louis and the great Northwest, and fifty-two miles saved from New York to New Orleans.

7. Because by its construction Memphis irresistibly becomes the great centerpot of travel and traffic between the Gulf and the Northern and Eastern States, both of which are now diverted eastward fifty miles by the Mississippi Central Railroad.

8. Because it will tend to cheapness of transportation of freight to and from Memphis, as well as to the traveling public.

9. Because without this road the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad will never be what it ought, and otherwise would be a profitable paying thoroughfare. The building of this link makes it the great highway from North to South, a source of wealth to the city and country, instead of a drag and a bone of contention.

10. Because its construction with that of the Selma Railroad will of necessity hasten the completion of the Little Rock Railroad, and onward to the Pacific, a scheme that is even now exciting the attention of Eastern capitalists, and will induce their concentration upon that enterprise in which the entire Southwest is deeply interested, and Memphis in particular.

11. Because Memphis is bound to enlarge and prosper, just in proportion as the agricultural and mineral wealth of the surrounding country and States is brought and deposited in her lap by railroads.

12. Because it is undeniable that all cities add to their greatness and power by building railroads leading through and to rich sections of country like that to be traversed by the Mississippi River Railroad.

13. Because the rapid increase in the valuation of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and Memphis and Ohio Railroad stock within the past two years, or since the country began to revive from the ravages and loss of the war makes it almost self-evident that stock taken in this road will not only be good stock, but make the stock of the Mississippi and Tennessee Road valuable.

14. Because it will have a tendency to bring about a healthy and pleasant condition of society by identifying interests and inspiring mutual confidence.

15. Because it will lessen crime and pauperism by affording remunerative labor with assured protection.

16. Because the people in the section of the country through which this road is to pass, have long, and when called upon, regularly paid taxes, going to benefit other portions of the county without doing any direct benefit to their own locality. In a word they helped to build and sustain the other railroads leading out of the city.

17. Because I believe from my past experience in like business transactions that instead of adding to the general burdens of the large majority of our taxpayers, it will make it easier on account of the increased money put in circulation and the ready sale of property at an enhanced valuation, and it may have the effect to force plethoric land-holders who have ever gone upon the principle of getting all they could and holding all they get at prices out of reach, thereby retarding the growth of the city, county and State, to sell.

18. It will traverse a country of remarkable fertility, already in a high state of cultivation, and yielding abundantly of food that our city greatly needs. It will thus prove a blessing to the poor and laboring classes of our citizens, by improving in quality and cheapening the cost of their living.

19. Because, judging from the many memorials and earnest appeals, and the able, oft repeated expressions of the public press of this city, (the people's mouthpiece,) in favor of this enterprise, the people of Shelby county are almost a unit as to the wisdom of extending the aid asked for to this road.

The following resolutions were offered by Commissioner Merriman:

Ordered by the Board of County Commissioners for Shelby county, That an appropriation of $300,000 be, and the same hereby is made, for the purpose of assisting the Mississippi River Railroad in the building of said road through Shelby county; said appropriation to be made at the rate of $50,000 per annum, payable in bonds maturing in one, two, three, four, five and six years, with interest at six (6) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds the President of this Board is hereby authorized to issue immediately, signed by himself and countersigned by the Clerk of the County Court.

Ordered, etc., That a special tax shall be levied on the assessed value of the real estate of the county, which tax shall be called the Mississippi River Railroad Tax, and said tax shall be regularly levied in such amount as shall meet the annual appropriations for the purpose of assisting in the building of the Mississippi River Railroad in Shelby county.

Vote—Ayes, Commissioners Merriman, White, Hack, Louis and President Lewis.

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Louis:

Ordered, That the President of this Board be and is hereby directed to enter the subscription of Shelby county to the capital stock of the Mississippi River Railroad Company, for the sum of three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) on the books of said company, without delay.

Which said resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board.

GREAT reduction in Ladies' Underwear at Rice & Engel's. †

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received one thousand overcoats from $6 to $10 each, at Walker Bros. & Co., 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

ARKANSAS NEWS.—We will say for the benefit of those concerned that we did not get one word of our published information about the doings of those imps of Beelzebub, Clayton's militia, in Arkansas, from either Capt. Cheek, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Vogelman or Dr. Peters. Neither of these gentlemen gave us a word directly or indirectly.

THE NEW ILLUMINATOR.

Hydro-Carbonic Air Gas.

Some six weeks ago we took occasion to describe briefly the experimental operations of a machine for the domestic manufacture of gas for lighting private dwellings, stores, public offices, etc. At the time, we were perfectly satisfied of the success of the invention, and the capacity of the machinery for generating and distributing the gas; and we have frequently, since the article referred to, made it our business to visit establishments illuminated with it, especially the stores and very extensive warerooms and shops of Messrs. G. H. Blood & Co., No. 361 Main street, and watch its continued operation. We are happy to say that our opinion of its excellence remains unaltered, or, if changed at all, we are more than ever convinced of its utility, practicableness and cheapness, and that it is destined, at no distant day, to come into general domestic use.

We have alluded before to the universal complaint which pervades metropolitan life the world over, of the shortcomings, extortions and tyraunies of chartered or licensed gas companies. No city or town, in Europe or America, lighted with gas furnished by these monopolies, whether by contract or otherwise, is free from complaints of their oppressions. The lack of quantity, irregularities in quality, exorbitance of charges, and the total indifference displayed by the officials to the wants and complaints of those who are compelled to have their gas, and are therefore in their power, all make a long and powerful bill of indictment against public gas companies.

Where is the remedy? Gas we are bound to have. We can not do without it. Tom Moore, in his receipt for prolonging our days, tells us to steal a part of the night and add to them. Although the lord was but "fibbing" when he wrote the lines, or, at least, was sharcoraling, he never uttered a happier thought or one more apropos to the present age. Life is too short, time too precious to spend it as our forefathers did—one half of it in sleep simply because it was dark. No! We must steal a few of those hours of darkness, and by artificial daylight add them to the useful minutes of our lives.

At present we know of but one practicable agent by which to accomplish this desirable end. We have already shown the faults which condemn other illuminators. Lard and sperm oil do not give light enough, and are dirty. Kerosene, coal oil, aurora oil, camphene, burning fluid, sun oil, etc., etc., smell badly, are not clean, and *are not safe*. They are all dangerous. Those that will not explode will burn if fire is brought in contact with them. Lamps are troublesome to light, to keep in order and to clean. Glass lamps are fragile, metalic unsightly and disagreeable to handle. Candles are costly, give but little light, and except the very finest, are subject to the same complaints as oil lamps. Until *Electricity*, that wonderful element with which man has accomplished so much, and which he is still putting to so many uses daily, hourly and minutely, until it turns our night into day by some application of the electric light, (which is sure to be accomplished) we have but one illuminating agent to which we have recourse—Gas.

Gas then we must have, and it is this necessity, this absolute demand, that has put civilized mankind under the control and sway of the most tyrannical and despotic of monopolies, the gas companies, and we should hail any invention or any medium which will free us from our bondage as a deliverer.

Such a deliverer is the domestic gas machine that we speak of, known as Pritchard's patent. The gas furnished by this machine is called *hydro carbonic air gas*, and is formed by forcing the atmospheric air through *gasoline*, which is an etherial distillation of coal oil. The machine is comparatively coalless, being formed of but four parts, so simple of construction that the most unskilled blacksmith in a country village can construct one. These parts are; 1st the receiver, for the reception of the gasoline, a barrel of which will last twenty lights six months and more). The next apparatus is the reservoir for the reception of the air to be converted into gas. This is a cylinder of plate iron, some eight feet in diameter and ten feet deep, suspended or floating, with its lower open end in a cistern of water, like a huge inverted cup. As the air is pumped in from beneath, through the water of the cistern, the cylinder is lifted up by it, and as the gas is required for consumption the pressure of the weight of this sheet iron cup forces it through the pipes laid for its conveyance. The third is the pump for forcing the air into the reservoir. The fourth the system of tubing for conveying the air into the cistern, through the tank of the gasoline, and distributing the gas throughout the building. The air is forced through the gasoline, and by contact becomes impregnated with the inflammable gas, and by the same system of pipes is conveyed through the house at will. Messrs. G. H. Blood & Co. have manufactured a great many of these machines during the past two months, and now have orders far ahead.

It has been definitely settled that the gas and machinery are absolutely safe, and Messrs. Blood & Co. have certificates from the underwriters and insurance companies permitting those who use them to insure without advance on regular rates. Merchants and others—hotel and boarding-house keepers, factories, etc, will find it to their incalculable interest to purchase and put them up. The gas bill of any ordinary house for one year will pay every expense of erection, etc., while the expense of generating gas is less than *fifty cents* per thousand feet.

Messrs. Blood & Co., 361 Main street, will be happy to show the one in operation in their establishment to any who may wish to call.

SILK Warp Alpacas at great reduction, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main st. †

EVERYBODY should have one—a Diary for 1869, to be had at Geo. Pattison & Co., 317½ Main street. tf

SWINDLING.—A negro complained yesterday to 'Squire Griffith of one T. Schoenfeld, whom he charged with attempting to defraud him of five dollars. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—The San Antonio *Herald* of a late date says: "A train of ten mules laden with golden doubloons or Mexican silver dollars, arrived in our city yesterday from Mier, Mexico." The Captain evidently meant *mules*, not mules. The difference, however is trifling—"u and i" changed places.

ADJOURNED.—The United States Circuit and District Courts adjourned yesterday for the term. We understand that Judge Trigg proposes holding a special term in March.

THE letter carriers will appear in uniform to-day for the first time. The suit resembles that of a midshipman in the old navy very closely.

ASSAULT.—Wm. Kennedy went for Sandy Babb day before yesterday with an ax. Sandy dusted for 'Squire Griffith and had Kennedy arrested, and yesterday the 'Squire fined him $2 and costs.

NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—The contractors have finished all of the work of paving with the Nicholson pavement left to them in this city. The Chancery Court has decided the question of the property owners' inability in favor of the contractors. The contractors are required by the city to enforce the collection of this tax by suits against the property for its condemnation and sale; hence we shall expect all parties indebted to us for the pavement to come to our office and settle. If there are those who cannot pay the money, let them come up and say frankly what they can and will do, and we shall do what we can in accepting such terms as they may be able to offer us. T. E. BROWN & Co.

January 7, 1869.
Ledger and *Post* copy. †

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The following cases are set specially for Monday, 11th inst:

543 James vs Kennedy.
548 Brinkley vs Brewster.
552 Jones vs McGinnis.
504 Armour vs Wynn.
561 Keep vs Cannovan.
564 Witt vs Warner.
565 Witt vs Bland.
566 Green vs Littlefield.
567 Montgomery vs Montgomery.
573 Commercial Bank vs Ford.
575 Moergel vs Cook.
576 Geary vs Barcett.
577 Wilhelm vs Wilhelm.
581 Roan vs McSpaddin.
582 Bradis vs Bradis.
586 Henderson vs Douglass.
587 Borland vs Temple.
588 Meath vs Porter.
591 Tagg vs Allen.
592 Davis vs Goodman.
594 Patterson vs Dickens.
604 Bloomingdale vs Pettit.
605 Shaw vs Carlisle.
607 Parham vs Parham.
608 Brown vs Williams.
609 Thieme vs Pollock.
610 Stanton vs Bradford.
611 Wilson vs Hart.
612 Elliott vs Topp.
614 Montgomery vs Jones.
617 Sanford vs Hancock.
618 Torian vs Horton.
620 Greenlaw vs Maydwell.
624 Overton vs Stovall.
625 Dickens vs Apperson.
626 Jones vs Brinkley.
627 Harwood vs Clem.
629 Hill vs Bradley.
630 Jones vs Sharpe.
631 Roberts vs Roberts.

Attorneys having papers in the case of Peck vs. Waddell will return them immediately to this Court.

The Clerk and Master will take an account to-day in the case of Cobb vs. Gibson.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The cases disposed of on yesterday are as follow:

1584 Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis vs Craft, judgment of Court below affirmed.
1598 Hastind vs Wright, judgment of Court below affirmed.
1599 Bowen vs Dolt, and wife, suit dismissed.
1564 Thomas, adm'r, vs Winn, jury rendered judgment for plaintiff, for $300 66.

To-day is motion day. The motions on the motion docket will be heard and determined, after which the following cases will be taken up and tried:

1459 Colter vs Gay.
1555 Lawhorn vs Lyden.
1559 Clemons vs Fleece et al.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* The Grand Jurors of the above Court are ordered to report, to-day at 10 o'clock a.m. for special business. In the case of the State vs James Galvin, indicted for murder, the defendant prayed and obtained an appeal to the Supreme Court and filed his bill of exceptions.

LEDGERS, Journals and Cash Books. Look at them. Geo. Pattison & Co., 317½ Main street. tf

GREAT reduction in Ladies' Cloaks at Rice & Engel's. †

"MERCANTILE AGENCIES."—These institutions have grown steadily since their inception, and are very largely patronized through the North, being regarded as a necessary and very useful portion of the mercantile community. They have aided jobbers in extending their business, by furnishing them the names and standing of hundreds of merchants scattered through the country, whom they otherwise would hardly have heard of. In addition, parties are engaged at all the jobbing centers in issuing semi-annual "Trade Guides," which are mailed from Agency "Books of Record" to actual and responsible traders and planters through the country, thus reaching the very classes the jobber is after, and acquainting the country merchant with the names and business of the prominent jobbers. These "Trade Guides" contain the advertisements of the prominent jobbers and dealers, and the cards of the same houses are found in them season after season, showing the estimation they are held in. Messrs. J. C. Freeman & Co., have come to the conclusion that if this is a good idea for such provincial towns as New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc., it must be for a city like Memphis; and are accordingly now engaged in getting up a "Memphis Trade Guide," and have contracted with Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to mail 5000 to actual traders in the country tributary to this city. Next to advertising in the APPEAL we know of no surer way to bring business to the attention of the country merchants and planters.

HEBREW FAIR.—Last night was one of intense excitement among the friends of the several candidates for the elegant diamond watch to be voted to the favorite and popular young lady. After the vote was counted Miss Jenny Radgesky, daughter of M. A. Radgesky, one of our largest and wealthiest cotton merchants, had received 663 votes, when she was declared the successful competitor. From our personal acquaintance of this charming young lady, we must say she fully deserved it.

GRAND LUNCH will be given this morning at 10 o'clock, by A. Chighizola, at his saloon, No. 187 Main street. Gus will be glad to see all his friends.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, Law Court room.—Quarterly meeting to-morrow. Love Feast at 10 a.m. Preaching by Rev. W. H. Pearne, P. E., at 11 a.m., followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

DIARIES for 1869; Geo. Pattison & Co. have the finest stock in the city. Get one, 317½ Main street. tf

GREAT reduction in gents' furnishing goods at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main st. †

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—We do not mean by this the great triumph of architectural engineering in iron and glass with which John Ball astonished the world a few years ago; but another institution, nearer home, not quite so large, but, we will venture to say, quite as handsomely gotten up as any portion of its prototype. We mean the Crystal Palace of Parride Perrotti, on the corner of Center alley and Crystal Palace alley. It always has been noted as being the most gorgeous and beautiful saloon in the city, and since it has been repaired it is even more beautiful now. Down stairs the bar is resplendent in gold, azure and mirrors, and up stairs the billiard-room is a most luxurious and elegant apartment, with splendid marble bottomed tables, fine cues, and in fact every appointment of a good billiard-room. Go and try it if you don't believe it.

WHEN the Plantation Bitters were first made known to the American people some seven years ago, it was supposed that they were an entirely new thing, and had never before been used. So far as their general use in the United States is concerned, this may be true. It is also true that the same Bitters were made and sold in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as any old planter, merchant or sea captain doing business with the *West Indies* will tell you. It is distinctly within my recollection that on the return of my father (who was a sea captain, and doing an extensive trade in the tropics,) he would invariably have these Bitters among the ship's stores, and our family sideboard was never without them. For any sickness, it matters not how severe or trifling, the decanter of these Bitters, by a different name, was always resorted to as a sovereign remedy.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. †

GREAT reduction in Linen Towels and Embroideries at Rice & Engel's. †

An Established Remedy.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an established remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness*, and other troubles of the *Throat and Lungs*. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, represented to be the same. OBTAIN ONLY "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATER.—We regret that the abominable inclemency of the weather prevented Mrs. Lanagan from having anything like a full house last night. The play—*Flowers of the Forest*—was admirably rendered, and at the conclusion of the first piece the beneficiary was called before the curtain and presented with a handsome bouquet. We hope that the playgoers of Memphis may show their appreciation of Mrs. Lanagan at another time by tendering her a complimentary benefit, for she surely deserves it.

THE GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.—*Lurline* was repeated last night to a rather slim house—for which the weather is to blame. There will be a matinee to-day at 2 o'clock, when *Lurline* will be given. Ladies and children should not fail to embrace the opportunity of seeing this gorgeous spectacle.

THE Gayeties and Varieties were both full, as usual.

TREMENDOUS ROW.—Last night a "tremendous" excitement was occasioned in the neighborhood of the Peabody Hotel, about 11 o'clock, by a drunken man in the concert saloon opposite. The man, whose name is Billy Wells, and who drives a transfer wagon, was set upon by Jack Ackerman and some of his rascally mackerels, and severely hurt by a blow from a brick hurled by Jack. He defended himself with a dirk, and stabbed Jack in the back, wounding him slightly and sending this thieving young scoundrel howling to a doctor. A police officer then attempted to arrest Wells, and a melee ensued in which pistols were discharged, but nobody hurt. The affair wound up by Wells "cleaning out" the policeman and several other men who came to his aid, and making his way home unarrested. For awhile the excitement in that region was intense, and all sorts of rumors were in circulation.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Saturday Evening January 9.—Will be produced the great Irish drama IRELAND AS IT WAS. To conclude with LOAN OF A LOVER.

Tuesday, January 12, first night of the brilliant Lu'ine Troupe.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at quarter to 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 8 precisely. Box-book open from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.

SPAULDING & RIDWELL, Managers.

(Also of the Academy of Music, New Orleans, and the Olympic Theater, St. Louis),

Will open for a Short Season

Friday Evening, January 8, 1869,

With their MAMMOTH TROUPE from the ACADEMY —OF— MUSIC New Orleans,

With the Gorgeous Romantic, Spectacular Extravaganza of

UNDINE

With all the Dramatic, Musical, Terpsichore and Scenic effects as in N. Orleans, where it had a run of several weeks of unprecedent'd success.

M'lle TURNOUR, the Queen of the Air, and the famous Gymnasts, the MIACO BROTHERS, will appear every evening.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Overture at 7¼ o'clock.

ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquette.....$1 00
Family Circle.....50
Boxes can be secured from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., when seats can be secured. ja3

GAYETIES THEATER,

No. 37 Jefferson Street.

J. H. ETLY.....LESSEE AND MANAGER
OSCAR WILLIS.....STAGE MANAGER

THE leading Variety Theater of the South. Open for the Season, with the best standing Variety Combination that has ever appeared in the city—the performance consisting of Songs, Dances, Burlesques, Pantomimes, etc. New Stars each week. ADMISSION—Fifty Cents; Private Boxes, Five Dollars. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock. ja1

GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL

BY THE LADIES OF THE

MAIN STREET SYNAGOGUE

(Rev. Dr. Tuska's),

—AT THE—

MEMPHIS CLUB HALL

(Corner Second and Union Sts.,)

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1869,

And every evening of the week (Friday excepted).

Single Admission, - - - 25 Cents

☞ Music and Dancing Every Evening. de23 tf

VARIETIES THEATER,

Corner Main and Washington Sts.

CHAS. H. H. BROOM.....Proprietor
J. S. BERRY.....Stage Manager

ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

THE ABOVE PLACE OF AMUSEMENT is open nightly with a Talented Company of Artists, each one acknowledged to be a Star in his or her speciality. The entertainment consists of Sentimental and Comic Singing, Dancing, Farces, Burlesques, Sensational Dramas, Negro Acts, etc. Private Boxes, $5.

Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock; curtain rises at half-past 7. de16

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE firm of THOMPSON & CUMMINS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation. WADDY THOMPSON.
A. L. CUMMINS.
Memphis, January 1, 1869. ja5

Dissolution.

THE firm of WIGGS, CHEEK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. J. Wiggs is authorized to settle the business of said firm. J. M. WIGGS,
J. W. PAGE, Jr.,
January 4, 1869. [ja5] GEO. W. CHEEK.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of POWER & McGEOY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due the firm will be collected by Mr. G. B. G. Jones, who has been made trustee by us for that purpose.
JOHN POWER,
THOMAS McGEOY.
Memphis, Tenn., December 1, 1868. de21 tf

J. W. DICKSON,

(Late of the house of Menken Bros.,)

—WITH—

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE A

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, January 8, 1869.

FINANCE.

The money market to-day was quiet, and in one or two cases we learned of banks being hard up for currency. This temporary scarcity must not, however, be considered as a test of soundness or ability upon the part of a bank to meet all calls upon it, but merely one of these sudden and unexpected demands which have occurred this year probably more frequently than ever before. The fluctuations in the cotton market and the unsettled convictions of buyers as to the future of the staple, has caused many of our banks to let their balances remain East, when results have proven that they should have been ordered forward immediately. Many large buyers in this market have settled upon 20c as the basis upon which they intended to operate. The course of cotton, however, has frustrated their plans, and many of them are now upon the market, though they declared only a day or so ago that they would not buy at present figures. These sudden demands are frequently not prepared for, and it is not to be wondered at that checks have to be held over until currency is received from the East. Operations in mercantile paper are limited to customers, and sixty days is the outside limit in all cases. Rates range from seven to twelve per cent. at the bank, and from one and a half to three per cent. upon the street.

Exchange is again largely in excess of the demand, but we find considerable difference of opinion in this respect among bankers. Rates, however, are unchanged. We quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling
New England	¾ dis.	par@¼ dis.
New York	¾ dis.	" "
St. Louis	¾ "	"
Louisville	¾ "	"
Cincinnati	¾ "	"
New Orleans	par	¼ prem

City Bonds are unsettled. Dealers talk of 48@48½c as the buying rate. One lot of $5000 was taken by a dealer at 48½c. There is very little demand, however, and for some time yet we may look for no special activity.

City Scrip is dull and nominal. Buying at 75c. Selling at 77@78¾.

County Warrants are quiet at 75c buying. Selling at 78@80¾.

We have no change to note in Police or School Scrips.

Gold went down to 134⅛c at noon to-day in New York, but closed at 135⅛c. New York Central, 157½; Erie, 39¾.

We have no sales of gold in this market to report outside a few small lots. Dealers buy at 134@134½c. There is some counter demand at 135@135⅛c.

The action of the Board of County Commissioners in relation to the Mississippi River Railroad will be found in another column. The Board has voted $300,000 in aid of the road, which will secure the commencement of work within ninety days. This is one of the most important events in the history of Memphis, and the results will no doubt prove the wisdom of the Board in taking such prompt and liberal action in the matter.

It is complained that the grain buyers of California have made so much money that they control the finances, commerce and politics of the State, and the farmers are urged to combine so as to be able to ship and sell their own grain.

Railroads appear to be subjects of some uneasiness elsewhere as well as in Memphis. The Nashville *Banner* says "the railroad ring are already mustering their forces for another assault on the State credit. How they are going to dodge that fundamental principle of parliamentary usage which forbids that any defeated measure shall be revived at the *same session*, we are somewhat puzzled to know. The Middle and West Tennessee members will have to keep a sharp eye on the ring."

COTTON.

The Liverpool market at the opening to-day was quiet with Uplands 11d, Orleans 11¼d. At 1:20 p.m. it was nominally unchanged.

In the New York market, at 11:55 a.m., the demand was fair and prices higher, Low Middlings 27c, Uplands 27½c, Orleans 28c, Good Middlings 28½c. At 1:50 p.m. the demand was active at full prices, Uplands 27¾@28c. At the close holders were anticipating an advance and were keeping out of the market, Low Middlings 27½c, Uplands 28c, Orleans 28½c, Good Middlings 29¼c. No sales given.

The New Orleans market, at 11:30 a.m., was active at full prices, Middlings, 25½c—holders asking ⅛c higher. At 2 p.m. it was active and advanced. Sales, 5000 bales. Middlings 25½@26c.

Our market opened with a good inquiry upon a basis of 25@26½c for Middlings, but holders were indifferent and only a few small sales were made. Prices stiffened during the day, and at the close holders were asking almost New York figures in anticipation of still higher rates to-morrow. We quote as follows:

Ordinary	25 @
Good Ordinary	26½@26
Low Middlings	26½@
Middlings	27 @
Strict Middlings	27½@
Good Middlings	28 @

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, January 8, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	1,658	
Received previously	137,723	139,781
		139,828
Exported to-day	1,691	
Exported previously	124,708	126,399
Stock on hand at 12 m		8,504

The Liverpool statement for this week is as follows: Week's sales 82,000 bales, of which 20,000 was for export and 13,000 by speculators. Stock, 366,000, of which 94,000 is American. Stock afloat 283,000, of which 117,000 is American. The total stock on hand shows an increase for the week of 4000 bales, while the American in that time has increased 12,000 bales. The total stock afloat has increased during the week 18,000 bales. The American afloat shows an increase of 12,000 bales.

TRADE.

The rain to-day caused some falling off in the amount of trade, and prices remain very much as they were yesterday. There is some inquiry for meats, but only in a small way. Flour is dull and low grades are scarce.

Galveston, Texas, now claims 25,000 inhabitants. It boasts of six hundred business firms, six lines of steamships, five of sailing ships, two banks, six private bankers, two insurance companies and three cotton press companies.

A Cincinnati circular of Thursday has received returns from 131 pork packers. The returns indicate a short crop as compared with last year. At some places there has been an increase in the weight and at others a decrease; it is probable that, on the whole, the difference in this respect will be small. The falling off in number at Chicago, Quincy, Keokuk and other points is very large. There is, however, an increase upon the Upper Missouri river. Tne reports made regarding the corn crop explains this. The quality of the crop is poor and "chaffy," and one-fourth to one-half of it soft, injured by frost. The receipts of hogs have been light, and the weather being too mild for slaughtering a portion of the time, there has not been much done, though the market has been firm, and prime to extra, which are scarce, met with a good demand at extreme rates, say $10@10 50, live weight, and $11 75@12 25, dressed. A large portion of the receipts were inferior, and therefore prices took a wide range, coming down as low as $9 for live and $10 75@11 for country dressed. It is pretty clear now that the hogs are nearly all in, and that the packing will fall short of that of last season. There can be no doubt that the corn crop of 1868 has been greatly exaggerated, both as regard quantity and quality, but especially the latter, and this accounts for the falling off in the crop of pork. The receipts during the week and the season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, were as follows:

Total for the week	19,392
Previously reported	308,630
Total for season	327,022

GENERAL MARKETS.

APPLES—The market is well supplied and fair demand. Choice eating, $5 50@7; cooking, $3@4.

BEANS—Large stock; market dull; choice Navy $2 50@3.

BUTTER—The market is dull. Choice Western and Tennessee in tubs, 38@40c; Good, 35@36c.

BRAN—Fair supply. Demand moderate Held at $25 in lots.

BAGGING—Stock moderate and demand light. Prices are irregular. Light weight Kentucky, 19¾@15c; heavy 19@20c.

BULK MEATS—The stock on hand is light and prices irregular. We quote Clear Sides 16@18½c; Clear Rib, 15½@16c; Rib, 14@15c; Shoulders, 12@13c.

BACON—None in market except in small way, nominally 18½@19c for Clear Sides; Shoulders 14c.

BEESWAX—We have no change to report. Fair receipts. Selling at 30c.

CARBAGES. Fair supply. Per hundred $10.

CHEESE—Stock fair and prices are stiff. Factory, 18½@19c; English Dairy, 18@19c; Western Reserve 17½@18c; English Goster, 19@19½c.

COFFEE—Stock ample and the market is quiet. We quote Common to Choice Rio at 21@25½c, in lots of 10 to 20 sacks; Java, 36@38c.

CORNMEAL—Stock light. Held at $3 75 by dray load.

CORN—Very light demand. Held on levee at 85@90c; store, 70c.

EGGS—Market dull at 28@30c.

FRUITS—Dried Apples, 7@9c; Peaches, Salle; Prunes, 18@20c; layer raisins, per box $4 50@4 75; half boxes $2 90@3; quarter boxes $1 75@2; citron 40@50c; almonds 45@50c; prunes 20@25c.

FLAX—The stock on hand is large so far as fine grades are concerned but low grades are scarce. We quote Super $7@7 25; X $7 50@8 50; XX $9@9 50; XXX and fancy brands $10@12.

GAM—Market dull. Venison, 7@8c all round; saddles 14@15c. Wild Turkeys $10@12. Wild Geese $9@11. Ducks $1 00@1 25. Quails $2@2 25; Squirrels $2 00@2 25.

HAY—Held in store at $25@28; in lots from flatboat, $ 3.

HIDES—Green 8@9c; Salt 10@11c; Dry Salt 19c; Dry Flint 21c; Deer Skins, green, 15@16c; dry 33@35c.

IRON TIES—There is a fair stock on hand with light demand. Selling at 9@10c, as to style of tie.

LARD—Light stock. City rendered in kegs 19@19½c; tierces 18½@19c. Country in tierces, 18@18½c; cans 18½@19c.

LIME—Cape and Alabama, $2@2 25; outside brands, $1 75@2.

MESS PORK—Demand light and stock moderate. Selling by single barrel at $30.

MOLASSES—The market is firm and demand fair. Common to choice Louisiana in barrels 70@85c; in half bbls 75@80c higher; ten gallon kegs 90@1 00.

NAILS—Demand in fair demand, No. 1, in kits $2 90@3; No. 2, $2 60@2 70; No. 3, $2 30@2 35.

NAILS—Large stock. Rates, 8@9c 25.

ONIONS—Choice are firm at $5 per barrel.

ORANGES—Firm and in fair demand at $10@12 per barrel.

OATS—Light stock. Held at 65@65c on levee. 65@65c in store.

OILS—Coal Oil, 35@35c; Lard Oil, $1 30@1 50; Lubricating Oils, 70@75c.

POULTRY—Mark t poorly supplied. Turkeys, $1@20; Geese, $1@2; Ducks, $1@1 50; Chickens, $1 50@2 00.

POTATOES—Stock large and prices irregular. Peachblows in lots on flatboat, $2 45@2 50; Orange Reds, $2 30@2 40. Pink Eyes, $1 20@1 30. London Lady's and Shaker Russets, $1 75@1 80. Held at 25c higher in store. In sacks per bushel, 80@81.

PEAS—FIELD—Kegs, $2 25@2 50; half barrels, $5 50@6; barrels, $11@12.

RICE—Fair stock. New Carolina, 11@12c. Louisiana, 9@10c.

ROPE—No demand—nominally 7@8c per lb.

SUGARS—Market very firm and demand active. We quote Common 10½@11c; Fair 11½@12c; Fully Fair 12½c; Yellow Clarified 14@15c; White Clarified 15½@16c.

SALT—Very fair stock. Barrs in lots on levee $3 20; from store $3 25@3 35. In sacks coarse, $2 50@2 75; fine, $2 75 on landing; $3 from store.

SHOT—The market is dull and supply moderate. Extra fine Beeves, 7½@8c; good, 6½@7c; No. 2, 4@5c; Texas and inferior, 2@3c. Cows, choice, 6@6½c; inferior, 3@4. Hogs, 8½@9c, with light stock. Dressed the same.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $5@6.

TOBACCO—The stock of Manufactured Tobacco is large, and prices steady with good demand.

TALLOW—10@11c. Fair receipts.

WHISKY—The market is active. Highwines, $1 20; Common Whisky, 80@1 00; Proof Whisky, $1 20@1 25; Imitation Bourbon, $1 40@1 25; Bourbon, $2 50@3 50.

TRANSPORTATION.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF CANADA,

—AND—

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE

First Class Steamships sailing

Every Saturday to Liverpool.

From PORTLAND in Winter and MONTREAL in Summer.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above line are authorized to grant through bills of lading from Memphis to Liverpool and Glasgow. The attention of shippers is called to this route, by which the delays and excessive transfer charges incurred at the large ports are entirely avoided. Bills of Lading obtained through rates covering all charges from Memphis to the ship's dock at Liverpool, and low rates and quick time are guaranteed. Fifteen first class Steamships are now on the line making regular trips on saturday of each week. Freights loaded from the cars on dock directly into the vessels.

THROUGH RECEIPTS given to Boston and New England points via. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

For rates and information apply to
THOMAS TROUT & SONS, Agents,
Jy7 No. 203 Front street, Memphis.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Open to Madison

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868, the train on the Eastern Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:

GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 1 o'clock p.m.

COMING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 1:30 p.m.

The Ferry boat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.

Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.

Freights for Madison or way stations received by P. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.

Freight to Way Stations must be prepaid.

Office of Road, No. 12 Jefferson street.

au29 tf J. W. ROBERTSON, Gen. Sup't.

Quickest Route to New York

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Fall Schedule, September 13, 1868

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:30 a.m.	2:35 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	12:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:00 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:35 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:30 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:30 a.m.	4:35 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:20 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:35 a.m.
" New York	7:00 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 ½ ght.	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 2:15 p.m connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 227½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street.

Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points in town.

SAM. R. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. sep13

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad

TO MADISON AND LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Memphis at 1 o'clock p.m.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
oc2 General Superintendent.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Memphis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight daily, except Sunday	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Take effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
O. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. au16

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	12:45 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Through Express	11:10 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		5:05 a.m.
Grand Junction Accommodation, daily (except Sund'ys)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.
Somerville Accommodation (except Sunday) leaves		4:15 p.m.
"	12:40 p.m.	5:05 a.m.

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.

Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express, R. R. time	5:30 a.m.	2:45 p.m.
" City time	5:10 a.m.	
Night Express, R. R. time	3:15 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" City time	2:55 p.m.	

BROWNSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Memphis, Railroad time	4:30 p.m.	
" City time	4:10 p.m.	
Arrive	9:30 a.m.	

Ticket offices No. 227½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.

SAM. R. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

We predicted in our last a sudden change of weather and it came yesterday morning. Rain fell all day and along into the night. The river rose 20 inches in 24 hours. Should we not have a cold spell we may look for unusually high water for the season. Our advances from above which appear in our telegraphic columns report all the rivers rising. The Arkansas is still rising and White river is also going up with a vim.

Arrivals.

Steamer Rubicon, St. Louis.
" J. H. Groesbeck, N. Orleans.
" Gem, Arkansas river.
" Bermuda, Arkansas river.
" Hesper, St. Francis.
" Mayflower, White river.

Departures.

" J. H. Groesbeck, Cincinnati.
" Gem, St. Louis.
" Myrtle, Hale's Point.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.

In Port.

Sam. J. Hale, Mayflower, Bermuda, Hesper, R. P. Converse and Linton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It was a quiet dreary day upon the levee. Very little freight was being handled.

The Natoma left for Friar's Point with a fair trip.

The Hesper, Capt. Morris, will leave to-day for Wittsburg and all way points on the St. Francis. She is a regular Saturday packet. Jim. Lee is her chief clerk.

The Linton, Capt. Jim Shell, with Les Ware in the office, leaves for St. Francis river to-day. She makes all way landings.

The Silver Moon, Capt. Walker did not get away last evening on account of the weather. She leaves to day at 5 p.m., and makes all way landings to Cincinnati. Ed Miller is her clerk.

The packets are now doing a large ferriage business. At almost every landing planters of Arkansas hail the boats and get their mules, horses, and such of their goods as they can carry transferred to the east bank of the river. This they do to keep them out of the way of the militia, who are plundering almost every county in the State.

The Bermuda, Capt. Claycomb, leaves at 5 p.m. to-day for Pine Bluff.

The Huntsville, Capt. Jacobs, will be in port to leave to-day for Cairo and Evansville.

The Thos. H. Allen, Capt. Pritchard, is the regular United States mail packet for Pine Bluff and Little Rock. She leaves on Monday.

Milt Harry, the popular and good looking clerk of the Liberty, leaves on the Mayflower to-day to settle some business matters on White river. Milt is one of the best clerks upon the river and has legions of friends. We hope to see him upon some fine packet one of these days.

The mackerels are now in their glory. A bill will soon be introduced in the Board for an appropriation to clothe the brigade.

The Mayflower, Capt. Ashford, leaves to-day for Augusta and all way points on White river. She is the regular U. S. mail packet and connects with the trains at Devall's Bluff for Little Rock. Chas Smither is chief clerk of the Mayflower. We regret to learn that Charley Smither is ill.

Capt. J. B. Davis is still confined to his room.

The Thompson Dean and Mary Houston are due from below.

The Malta, purchased at Wheeling by Mr. William Seawell, of Arkansas, at Marshal's sale, will be taken to White river.

Capt. Abraham M. Hutchins, of St. Louis, has sued the Home Insurance Company of Hartford, for $3000, the amount of his insurance in that company on the steamer Geo. D. Palmer, which was sunk near Quincy on the 21 of October last.

The Dexter, a sternwheel steamer, was sold in Cincinnati on Tuesday to Messrs. Freese & Eastham, of Catlettsburg, Ky., for $3500.

The steamers Galatea and Tom Stevens were sold on Tuesday at St. Louis by the United States Marshal. Galatea to H. C. Brockmeyer, for her old owners, price $3000; Tom Stevens to Capt. Fred. D. Grier for $2400.

At Cincinnati, during 1868, the city collected from steamers, for wharfage, $16 696 40, and rents on wharf property, $4613 95. The balance sheet Friday showed wharfage fund debtor to the amount of $21,409 44, against a credit of $23,668 83.

Of the steamers built in Great Britain, in the year 1868, only fifty were of wood, 3027 tons in all; and 371 were of iron, with a total of 166,362 tons. Of the wooden steamers, forty-six averaged only thirty-four tons each, and four averaged 360 tons each. All the larger steamers were built of iron. The proportion of iron to wooden steamers built was nearly seven and a half to one, and the ratio of iron tonnage to wooden was nearly fifty-five to one.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of Thursday says: The wharves are pretty well filled with boats; the amount of tonnage in port for the upper country is unusually large, but we presume very soon it will diminish, as larger quantities of sugar may be expected to reach market, the holidays being over, and the hands at work again on the plantations. Most of the large number of departing boats had good trips.

The *Crescent* says: During the past week some six or eight steamboats have been seized by the city authorities for refusing to pay their wharfage in greenbacks. Each and every one of them had tendered city notes, which were refused in payment. Yesterday two of our regular packets were seized upon the eve of their departure, but were immediately bonded and proceeded on their way.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of Thursday says: The De Russey returned here yesterday for coal, having exhausted the river bank of all the cord wood for forty miles above. She reports having cleared the river between this place and Pawpaw Island of every snag. Around the Island and in the chute she has pulled forty-seven snags, some of them dangerous. One of the snags in the chute was about five feet below the surface of the water, at lowest stage, and had been worn perfectly smooth by boats rubbing over it. It measured one hundred and forty-five feet in length and six feet in circumference. The chute is entirely free of snags now. The De Russey will operate between Ozark Island and Vicksburg.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR PINE BLUFF.

REGULAR PINE BLUFF PACKET.

Connects at Pine Bluff with Steamer Hamilton for Little Rock and Dardanelle.

BERMUDA.....John Claycomb master
Jim Roland, Clerk.

This fine light draft steamer will leave for the above on

SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
VINSON & DONAHUE.
ja8 284 Front street.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.

For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.

SAM. J. HALE.....Walker master

This elegant and fleet passenger steamer will leave

THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 5 p.m.

JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
Ja9 No. 12 Jefferson street.

FOR EVANSVILLE.

Regular Memphis and Evansville Weekly Packet—For Cairo and Evansville.

HUNTSVILLE.....Jacobs master

This elegant passenger steamer will leave

THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 5 p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
Ja9 7½ Madison street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River United States Mail Packet.

THOS. H. ALLEN.....Reese Pritchard master

This splendid passenger steamer will leave for the above on

MONDAY, 11th inst., at 5 p.m.

T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
Ja8 301 Front st., Mosby Block.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Line. For New Orleans.

LOUISIANA.....Philips master

This elegant and swift steamer will leave as above

SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 5 p.m.

VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
Ja8 284 Front street.

Memphis and New Orleans Saturday Packet.

HENRY AMES.....Geo. W. Boyd, Master
J. S. Sedam, Clerk.

THIS splendid steamer will enter the trade as a regular SATURDAY PACKET, leaving Memphis

Saturday, November 28, at 5 p.m.,

And every alternate Saturday thereafter throughout the season.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
No. 7½ Madison street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 291 Front street.
nov14 tf

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Co

MAYFLOWER.....Ashford master

This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,

SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage apply to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
Ja7 Near Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Co

MAYFLOWER.....Ashford master

This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,

SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 5 p.m.

LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 291 Front street.
J. A. Sayers, Passenger Agent. Ja7

Regular White, Black and Current River Packet.

LADY WITHAUP.....Capt. Chas. Beers
Sid H. Humphrey, Clerk.

THIS packet will make Weekly Trips from Jacksonport, Ark., up Black river to Pocahontas and Poplar Bluff, and up Current river to Doniphan. She will make close connections at Jacksonport with the

Steamer Des Arc Every Saturday.

Shippers and passengers may rely on her punctuality. des 1n

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Saturday St. Francis River Packet—For Madison, Wittsburg and Way Landings.

HESPER.....John B. Morris master

This supers passenger steamer will leave as above

SATURDAY, 9 h inst., at 5 p.m.

ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
Ja8 Promenade street, foot Jefferson.

Regular Saturday St. Francis River Packet.

For Madison, Wittsburg and all Way Landings

LINTON.....Jim Snell, Master
LESLIE WARE, Clerk.

THIS steamer will leave as above every SATURDAY during the Season; returning, leave Wittsburg every TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock p.m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
Ja8 284 Front street.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet.

For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.

The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet,

SAINT FRANCIS,

Capt. T. R. Bowman, - - Sam C. Paine, Clerk

WILL leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and EVERY TUESDAY THEREAFTER.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov19 tf No. 7½ Madison street.

FOR HALE'S POINT.

Memphis and Hale's Point Packet.

For Randolph, Fulton, Osceola and Hale's Point.

The Sidewheel Passenger Packet

MYRTLE.....Captain W. C. Hardwick

WILL leave Memphis as above every Tuesday and Saturday, commencing Wednesday, November 25th, and will return on Thursday and Sunday, and by strict attention to this ness trusts to receive the patronage of shippers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
254 Front street.
MART WALT & SONS, Agents,
nov22 tf No. 271 Front street.

FOR MOUND CITY.

STEAMER GEORGE W. CHEEK will leave Memphis every day for Mound City at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 m., 2½ and 4½ p.m. Leaves Mound City every day at 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., and 1½ and 4 p.m. Landing at foot of Washington street.

sp11 MARK R. CHEEK, Master.

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER

Packet Comp'y.

THE elegant passenger packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, built expressly for this company, has taken her place in the line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as heretofore,

Mondays & Thursdays, at 5 o'clock p.m.,

And returning, leave Little Rock MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock a.m.

THOMAS H. ALLEN...Reese Pritchard, Master
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Connecting at Little Rock with the Company's new and light-draught packets for Fort Smith. Close connections made both ways.

AMERICAN.....Jno. W. Williams, Master
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VAN BUREN.....Jos. Bennett, Master

All of the above boats were built expressly for the trade, and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and freight will be put through by this line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention, and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight for any point on the Arkansas river from North or East of Memphis, should have their goods consigned to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," at Memphis. Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Ark.

Freight received at any time at the Company's office. JNO. D. ADAMS, President.
de25 tf T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
304 Front street, Mosby Block.

'Old Reliable" Memphis and White-River U. S. Mail Packet Company, Semi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid side-wheel steamers LIBERTY No. 2, and MAYFLOWER, will form a Semi-Weekly line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock p.m., connecting at Devall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m., and Devall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m.

The Liberty, No. 2, and Mayflower will make close connections at the mouth of White river with the steamer Guidon for Pine Bluff. Fare to Pine Bluff, $12 00; Freight, 50 cents per 100 pounds.

The steamers Economist and Hamilton will run between Little Rock and Fort Smith in connection with this line and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Through receipts given for freight to all points between Little Rock and Fort Smith.

Insurance one-half per cent. Less than route than any other.

JOHN B. DAVIS, Superintendent.
oc29 tf LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
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ja5 eod* Vice Chancellor.

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TERMS PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS.
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Day Scholars can pay by the month, in advance. No INCIDENTAL FEES.

J. D. MEREDITH, President,
Memphis, Tenn.
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